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## Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2279



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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26 February 1981

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

4 March 1981

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2279

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## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### FATAH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MEDIATION EFFORTS BETWEEN ARAB STATES

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 Jan 81 pp 20-21

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Chairman of Palestinian Delegation to Jerusalem Committee Meeting by Talhah Jabril; in al-Rabat: "In an Interview with AL-MAJALLAH about Efforts To Settle Arab Disputes, Khalid al-Hasan Says, 'Let the United States Recognize the Organization, and We Will Select a Delegation to Negotiate Openly with It' "]

[Text] Mr Khalid al-Hasan, one of the prominent leaders of Fatah and chairman of the Palestinian delegation to the Jerusalem Committee meetings that were held in al-Rabat, has revealed that the PLO, along with several Arab countries, is striving to clear the air between Syria and Jordan and between Syria and Iraq to prepare the way for the Islamic Summit Conference. This [news] was revealed in a special interview AL-MAJALLAH conducted with Mr al-Hasan in al-Rabat. The interview also dealt with the European and American position on the Middle East crisis.

The text of the interview follows.

[Question] You took part in the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee. How would you comment on the results that the committee achieved?

[Answer] The committee has devised a comprehensive plan of action for opposing the Israeli occupation. Those who took part in the committee were clearly interested in what should be done [in this regard]. Several working papers were presented, but an agreement was reached that guidance was to be provided by all the resolutions of the previous committee as well as the resolutions of the Arab ministers of foreign affairs that were made in Amman. This agreement produced a working paper that will be submitted to the Islamic Summit Conference. On this basis executive plans will be devised through a plan that will be presented by King al-Hasan II to the conference for adoption. There is no doubt that if the resolutions are implemented, they will create a basic change in favor of the Palestinian question and the liberation of Jerusalem.

[Question] Is there a specific plan of action regarding the role that the PLO will play at the Islamic Summit Conference?

[Answer] Of course there is a specific plan. It deals with the PLO's requirements of the Islamic world, and it deals with organizing the responsibilities that may fall on the organization's shoulders as one of the confrontation countries, on the one hand, and within its own framework, on the other. The military subject--and it is preferred that it not be taken up because it is one of those matters that should not be discussed in detail--will have to be touched upon. Along with the other brothers we will try to clear the air between Syria and Jordan, on the one hand, and between Iraq and Syria, on the other because if conditions were to remain as they are, this would mean that the Eastern front will become a thing of the past and that conditions will get worse [for us] and better for Israel. From an Arab and an Islamic premise, this would require that the existing disputes between the three parties be abolished or at least frozen.

[Question] This reply leads us to what has recently been said about convening an emergency summit to clear the Arab air. Do you think there is a possibility for convening this summit before the Islamic Conference or in connection with that conference?

[Answer] I do not believe that there is a possibility for convening this summit, not before the conference or in connection with it. However, summit meetings will take place before the Islamic Conference is convened, considering that the delegations will arrive before the scheduled time for convening the conference.

[Question] Is there a possibility that the organization will take action from now till the date of the conference so it can contribute to [the process of] clearing the Arab air?

[Answer] I do not believe so, because we have not been able to do that.

#### European Tour

[Question] You have recently toured some European capitals. In the light of this tour, have you sensed a change in the European position vis a vis the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] The independence of the European position from the United States is not clear. It is true that European ties with the United States vary, but on the whole the countries of Europe are members in an alliance that is led by the United States. Accordingly, the measure of independence of the European decision towards a region such as the Middle East is not great. We expect considerable congruence and agreement between the United States' position and that of Britain after Reagan's victory. France will soon be preoccupied with the presidential elections, and [therefore], France is not expected to do anything before the elections are completed. Britain too will be preoccupied in future elections, and this means that the European community will not initiate any action before the results of the elections in these two countries [are known].



In addition, the Europeans are presently saying that they cannot talk to the Arabs when they are in such disagreement. This is one of the things that distresses us, whether it is right or wrong, or whether or not it is the true position with regard to the European postponement. There will be Israeli elections, and the Europeans are trying--especially in those countries that are governed by socialist parties that belong to international socialism--to postpone everything in anticipation of the Israeli elections. The Europeans believe that it will be more possible to deal with the Labor Party--in case it wins--than it is to deal with Begin's party.

As far as we are concerned, the matter is the same for us whether the Labor Party wins or Begin returns [to the government]. In fact, the Labor Party would be much worse than Begin. The difference between them is that the Labor Party sugar coats its hostility and its racism, whereas in general, Begin speaks about everything openly. The Israeli elections will lead to further hesitation in the European position. Europe has also begun to face a new obstacle since the United States does not want it to play a role in the Middle East question under the pretext that Europe cannot defend the Middle East. According to the U.S. logic--not ours--it is the United States that is now shouldering the responsibility of defending the Middle East. The most that Europe can do at this stage is represented in an attempt to persuade the United States [to accept] some ideas about the Middle East subject. If this is the case, then optimism regarding the European role is limited, and the only way out of this tight spot will lie in the Arabs' faith that the Palestinian question transcends their disputes and that it is our position, not that of others, that is the cornerstone [of the question].

[Question] The new U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig made statements recently to the effect that a dialogue can be held with some elements of the PLO. What is your evaluation of these statements?

[Answer] These are statements that cannot be dealt with confidently. Everyone must understand that the organization is not a free-for-all market wherein Haig or others would try to talk with anyone of its leaders they wish to talk to. The Palestine Liberation Organization represents the Palestinian entity, the Palestinian people and the Palestinian government in exile. It is not a group of individuals, but rather a cohesive entity with a command. Accordingly, it is the organization and not Haig that determines who will talk. I wish the U.S. administration would refrain from making such statements; it should either talk with the organization or keep quiet.

[Question] If we assumed that the new administration were to request a discussion with some of the elements of the organization, what would be the response then?

[Answer] No country, organization or entity that has an iota of dignity will accept having the names of those who will negotiate on its behalf

dictated by any outside agency. The United States must recognize the organization. The organization would then openly select the delegation it wants. This would not be done behind closed doors. Such statements are an insult, and we do not accept them at all.

[Question] The recent Fatah conference has approved the escalation of the armed struggle. We have noticed that the decision has not yet been implemented in a noticeable way inside the occupied territory.

[Answer] I believe you are mistaken because many military operations have been carried out and are being carried out daily. It is not our fault if there is a media blackout. The escalation decision was an affirmation [of what has been taking place].

[Question] With regard to the PLO's political action, it is believed that an ebbing motion is currently prevailing over the organization following a period of expansion that yielded nothing special, especially on the American scene. How true is this?

[Answer] What you are saying is not accurate because we are constantly escalating our political campaigns to include the whole world. We have not tempered our political campaigns. In fact, we have intensified our political activity, and the UN resolutions corroborate what I am saying. The political activity of the PLO is not the means for liberation, but it is rather one of the means for creating [a climate of] public opinion for the Palestinian question. It has recently been noted, however, that Arab disputes, which in some regions have turned into armed struggle, have created an opportunity for hostile propaganda that highlights Arab problems and obscures the Palestinian effort in the political field. The deterioration of the Arab situation saddens us because it does in fact hurt our cause.

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## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### U.S. POLICY TOWARDS PALESTINIANS CRITICIZED

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 17-23 Jan 81 pp 6-7

[Interview with Zuhdi al-Tarzi; in New York: "The Representative of the PLO at the United Nations Tells AL-MAJALLAH, 'If Reagan Ignores the Palestinians and Their Rights, a Disaster Will Happen in the United States That Will Affect World Peace' "]

[Text] Al-Tarzi says, "Recognition of a Palestinian state must precede our recognition of Israel."

Zuhdi al-Tarzi, the permanent PLO representative at the United Nations spoke to AL-MAJALLAH on the eve of Ronald Reagan's, the new president of the United States, arrival at the White House. Al-Tarzi spoke about the U.S. policy in the Middle East in general and its policy towards the organization in particular. Al-Tarzi had aroused a significant political crisis in Carter's administration when in the fall of 1973 he met with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. This meeting led to the "resignation" of Young. The text of the interview, which is an exclusive for AL-MAJALLAH and THE NEW YORK TIMES, follows.

[Question] Senator Charles Percy who will head the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recently announced his support for the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat. Do you think this is an indication that Reagan, the new president of the United States, will pursue a more balanced policy and consequently deviate from the pro-Israeli position that he had expressed during the elections campaign?

[Answer] We appreciate this statement that was made by Senator Percy during his visit to Moscow. We also know that there are others in the House of Representatives and in the Senate who support us. But it was Percy who had enough courage to make that statement openly. The fact is that Yasir 'Arafat represents the destiny of 4 million human beings. He is the only representative of those who are considered the key to peace in the Middle East. What Reagan and the Republican party had said in support of the Israeli position was really astounding and had nothing to do with the Americans. It was immoral because it had abandoned the moral values of your forefathers who had laid down the foundations of

this country. We are a nation of 4 million people, whether Reagan likes it or not. The international community in its entirety recognizes the fact that there will be no peace without the participation of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Then do you expect the Reagan administration to set up a more balanced policy?

[Answer] We have come to the realization that there is some continuity in the foreign policy of the United States, but if the United States follows the steps of the past and completely ignores the destiny of the Palestinians, it will be running the risk of having a disaster that will affect world peace and security.

[Question] Would you explain what you mean by that?

[Answer] You have to agree with me that U S influence and presence in the Middle East are almost non-existent. This is the reason why the United States is forced to send weapons and soldiers to the area instead of depending on diplomacy.

[Question] How do you expect to get U S support for the PLO in the light of your opposition to Resolution 242 which calls upon Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands and to recognize secure borders?

[Answer] Resolution 242 is some kind of malicious thinking. The United States in the General Assembly has conceded that Resolution 242 does not deal with the political dimensions of the Palestinian problem since the problem is political as much as it is human. What is more important than all this is that resolution which was adopted recently by the General Assembly with a majority of 98 votes to 16. This resolution stipulated that Resolution 242 bore no relations ip whatsoever to the problem of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people. Resolution 242 will never constitute a foundation for peace because the real foundation for peace lies in the UN Charter and in the Human Rights Declaration. The foundation of peace is not select passages from UN statements such as Resolution 242.

[Question] Can the PLO accept Israel's right to ex'ist within secure borders, and can it then recognize it officially?

[Answer] Let me continue what i am saying about Resolution 242. First, not the United States, not Israel and not any of the other countries that approved Resolution 242 are really committed to it. This is because the first condition [here] is that usurpation of land may not be permitted. Nevertheless, Israel continues its occupation of the land, and the United States is supplying it with millions of dollars so it can stay there.

If the United States is really sincere about Resolution 242, it should

go ahead and carry out its commitments to that resolution. As far as recognition of Israel is concerned, this is a matter for the countries [in question]. You have to take into consideration the fact that for many years the United States did not recognize China with all its people, who are about 1 billion. The question of recognition in our area must be one of reciprocity between the nations. With regard to Israel's right to exist, this is a very curious matter. When the United Nations made its recommendation that the creation of Israel was necessary, [the international organization] intended that that state be established along with a Palestinian state within the Palestinian territory that was under the British mandate. Thus, if the United States or any agency wants to recognize the existence of Israel and if the United States says that we have to do the same too, then the United States or that agency will first have to recognize immediately the right of the Palestinian state to exist also.

[Question] Let us be more specific. If the Palestine Liberation Organization emerges as a state, will it recognize Israel as it is today on the condition that it withdraw from the land you are insisting upon?

[Answer] When you speak about land, the factor that is very important [in that context] is Jerusalem. Israel's insistence on keeping Jerusalem is the principal reason for the outbreak of wars. There can be no peace in the Middle East as long as Israel insists on keeping Jerusalem. The United Nations had mentioned in one of its resolutions that it was necessary for Israel to withdraw from the territories it had occupied in 1967. Second, the United Nations supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the territories which Israel will evacuate. As soon as this state is established, the matter of exchanging recognition would be up to those two countries, as I have mentioned before. But as long as Israel insists on keeping the land it occupied in 1967, and especially Jerusalem, there will never be a possibility for establishing peace in the area. Everyone must be fully aware of this.

[Question] If Israel were to withdraw from the land it occupied in 1967, will you then recognize Israel?

[Answer] This is a big if. I would prefer to wait until they withdraw completely.

[Question] Perhaps you prefer not to comment?

[Answer] I cannot before they complete their withdrawal.

[Question] The Israelis and their supporters point to the Palestinian Charter which calls for ignoring Israel and not having relations with it. Is the Palestine Liberation Organization prepared to repudiate this statement?

[Answer] Our charter has nothing to do with the current struggle that resulted from the 1967 war. This charter was written in 1964, that is,



16 years after we were expelled from our homeland during the 1948 war. If we are to be put on trial for our charter, why then aren't the Israelis put on trial for the principle of Zionism which calls for the extermination of the population and the people of Palestine and for forcing them to leave the country? Furthermore, the recent political program of the Israeli Likud party calls for the establishment of the state of Israel on both banks of the Jordan River.

[Question] The new president of the United States, Reagan, stated that he wanted to settle the Palestinian problem by inviting Jordan to join the peace talks. The members of the Israeli Labor party are also talking about the Jordanian option. The Palestinians may be displeased with the prospect of seeing their future as part of that country or as part of a federation that includes Israel and Jordan. What is the position of the PLO on all this?

[Answer] The position of the PLO is very clear. No one but us can determine our future. Yigal Allon, the former Israeli deputy prime minister had many plans. There was a plan for an Israeli presence in the occupied land, and there was another plan that required the establishment of a secure zone on the West Bank. This was presented, but it was never implemented. Therefore, I repeat that the Palestinians are determined to determine their own destiny themselves without the trusteeship of anybody.

[Question] Are you then determined to establish your state apart from Jordan?

[Answer] Of course. We need to establish our independent state. This is one of our rights.

[Question] Has the Iraqi-Iranian war affected the gains that the PLO accomplished, as many observers have been saying?

[Answer] This war has had a bad effect on us with regard to the possibilities for peace in the Middle East. Both parties have exhausted their resources instead of using them to strengthen their positions against the imperialist objectives.

#### The Position on the War

[Question] Hasn't the PLO found itself in a critical position between the two countries due to the strong friendship that it has with both parties? Has the fact that no position was taken vis a vis either party led both parties to pour their anger on the organization?

[Answer] No. This is not what is happening at all. We still have close ties with both countries. The fact is that the president of the organization, Yasir 'Arafat, was very concerned so that the scope of the war would not be expanded, and we tried to use our influence to restrict the terrain of the war as much as possible.

[Question] Some commentators stated that the recent vote at the United Nations supporting penalties for Israel was less than what was expected with regard to support for the PLO. They stated that the vote represented the waning influence of the organization on the international scene.

[Answer] These are trivial commentaries. Matters are not to be judged by the number of votes. Instead, we have to look into the substance of things. The resolution that was adopted by the United Nations not too long ago contained a very important element. That element is the General Assembly's explanation of Resolution 242 and its decision that that resolution was not suitable for treating the Palestinian question, as I have already mentioned in this interview. Therefore, contrary to what you may have read in the newspapers about losing a few votes, we were able to score a major success. This was also affirmed by the resolution that was adopted last year about the fact that the Camp David Accords had no legitimacy whatsoever.

[Question] Do you see any future for the peace process in the Middle East through the Camp David Accords?

[Answer] No. On the contrary, these accords have prepared the climate for the outbreak of war.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because they polarized positions and ignored the wishes of the international community. But what is more important than all this is the fact that they ignored the principal element for peace: the Palestinian people.

[Question] What about the problem of the Palestinian autonomy talks as the key to peace in the area?

[Answer] Almost 2 years have gone by since these talks were started, and yet, there is no autonomy or any kind of independence. All that we are seeing is an attempt to establish some kind of permanent enslavement according to which the Palestinians would suffer under the Israeli military occupation. These are the Camp David Accords: their purpose is to legitimize the enduring occupation that has been continuing since 1967.

[Question] You have referred more than once to the danger of the outbreak of war. Do you really mean that?

[Answer] Yes. The United States has offered 10 billion dollars in weapons and equipment to Egypt and Israel. It has also re-established new air bases in the Negev desert and used Egypt as a camp for training the rapid deployment troops. These are certainly not possibilities or indicators of peace.

[Question] Are there U.S. bases in the Negev desert?

[Answer] Yes. There are two new air bases that cost the U.S. treasury about 2 billion dollars.

[Question] What is the route you believe the new U.S. administration in Washington should pursue vis a vis the Middle East problem?

[Answer] The Americans have to realize that the only method for peace is a solution to the Palestinian problem that would provide justice to the 4 million Palestinians. They are human beings, and they have to feel that they are human beings, and no one should deny them the right to live and to survive.

[Question] Are you referring to a national homeland, that is, a state governed by the liberation organization?

[Answer] Yes. The Palestinians must be allowed to return to their land and to practice their right to determine their destiny, [to exercise their] sovereignty and [to establish their] national independence just like all the other nations.

[Question] When you speak about the Palestinians returning to their homes and their lands, are you referring to the land that was taken away from them in 1948 or in 1967?

[Answer] The Palestinians must be allowed to go back to their homes wherever they are. This is a right.

[Question] Even the land where they lived before 1948?

[Answer] Did not this the land belong to those who were expelled when the state of Israel was established? Consequently, no one has the right to prevent them from going back to their homes to live there in peace. Peace cannot be bought by denying people the right to live in their lands.

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## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**MAURITANIA-WESTERN SAHARA MERGER**--A Libyan plan for an immediate merger with Mauritania and the Polisario-controlled Western Sahara was behind a sudden Libyan-Mauritanian falling-out late last December, the Arab weekly AL-WATAN AL-ARABI has reported. Such a merger would have served as the nucleus of a "great Sahel African state" in Libyan eyes, according to the weekly, which compared it to the more recent declaration of a Libyan-Chadian merger. A reliable source in the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott had said on December 29 that three Libyan diplomats had been asked to leave Mauritania and the activities of the Libyan diplomats had been asked to leave Mauritania and the activities of the Libyan cultural center there had been suspended. Five agents described as pro-Libyan were said to have been arrested. The AL-WATAN AL-ARABIC article said that on December 26 four persons were arrested as they left the Libyan Embassy in Nouakchott, one of them in possession of a list of 52 names "representing the formation of a new Mauritanian regime." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 251]

**TEACHERS' EQUAL WAGE REQUEST REJECTED**--Jordan has rejected a request by Judea and Samaria civil servants to pay them the same salaries as Jordanian civil servants and cancel the freeze on the wages to those groups of employees who had not complied with Amman directives. As for a request to pay the wages for civil servants appointed to their jobs after the 6-day war, Jordan announced that it would transfer the issue to the joint Jordanian-PLO committee for discussion. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reported, however, that there is no chance that this matter would be raised there because of the tension between Jordan and Syria. [Text] [TA142109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Feb 81]

CSO: 4805

## FINNS RETURN TO RESUME CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 8 Jan 81 p 25

[Article: "Ambassador Amash Criticizes Finnish Nation": Vise's New Billion-Mark Projects Have Shrunk"]

[Text] Finnish projects will be fully underway by the end of February. At that time there will be between 1,400 and 1,500 Finns in Iraq, according to that country's ambassador, Salin Mahdi Amash.

Most of the workers are connected with projects of the VS company. VS employs 900 people. Amash hinted on Wednesday in Helsinki that the Vise projects of the VS companies which have been under discussion for a long time will be completed soon, although reduced to only a fraction of their original size.

"The Finnish nation is partly to blame for the fact that Vise lost projects worth nearly 4 billion marks. Now we are negotiating over a 300-million mark housing project, because guarantees for a larger venture could not be found in Finland," said Amash.

Previously, Vise has been building technical schools and agricultural institutes.

Also participating in Iraq construction work are the General Engineering Office and Vesi-Pekka, whose principal site is the recreation center on the Tigris river. Lohja is building, among other things, a phosphate city in the western part of the country, and the Irco group (including Terasbetoni, Polar, Lemminkainen, and Palmberg) is erecting a conference hall in the capital city.

### 250-Million-Mark Bid From Nokia on Electrical Work

Also, the Nokia company among Finnish firms is negotiating on a rather large electrical project in Iraq. The company has entered a bid of about 250 million marks for electrification of a portion of Baghdad. Nokia is already doing electrification work in 2,000 villages in the rural area of Iraq.

### Subway Bid from Devecon

The Finnish consulting group Devecon has, in addition, entered a joint bid with some Austrians for planning consultation on the new Baghdad subway. Director Pentti Murola estimates that the joint Devecon-Austroplan will employ about 70 people when it goes

through. The cost of constructing the Baghdad subway will be 12 billion [marks] altogether, and about 50 kilometers of subway will be built. Chances for the Finnish-Austrian bid to be accepted are fairly small, because there are competitors from nine places in Western Europe.

But Finnish shares may rise because of the fact that the Finns also have experience in planning subway structures intended as civil-defense shelters. Amash emphasized that in future projects Finnish builders must have continual cooperation, because the new ventures are much too big for individual enterprises or even for the present construction groups.

Construction is beginning in Iraq on 144,000 residences of 100 square meters this year, and individual contractors may receive projects of up to 20,000 units. Amash says he has tried to have projects of 7,000 units, for example, awarded to Finnish construction groups. Even this amount would be a great step forward.

#### New 5-Year Plan

Ambassador Amash presented Iraq's new 5-year plan, which began at the start of last year. The present state of war between Iraq and Iran will not have much effect on development plans for the country, according to Amash. According to the budget, investments will increase by 34 percent. Other items will rise even faster: housing by 75 percent, transportation by 52 percent, and education by 69 percent.

On the other hand, growth in agriculture will remain at 5 percent, and growth in industry 14 percent. Iraq's goal is also to achieve electrification of 65 percent of the rural area. The capacity of the petrochemical industry will also be raised strongly.

The new budget also includes plans to build a 1,200-kilometer highway from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea. Construction of the highway will take some 4 years and cost some 4 billion dollars, or almost 12 billion marks.

Amash observed that Iraq can easily afford to finance its budget even though production and export of oil from the country have fallen to a small portion of normal because of the war. In recent years the country has accumulated a surplus of several tens of billions [of dinars]. According to Amash, Iraq can cover the expenses of the next 5-6 years with its savings. Oil production in the country is now at most half the amount before the war.

Amash is sure that the Finns will receive this year the 1.2 million tons of crude oil they requested. Last year Iraq delivered an extra 400,000 tons to Finland. A liter of Iraqi crude oil costs Finland 40 pennis.

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## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV, FRENCH CONTRACTS--Baghdad, (INA)--Iraq signed today a contract with 2 Yugoslav firms on the construction of two irrigation and desalinization networks in the central Iraqi province of "Wasit" for the cost of 35 million dinars (110 million dollars approx.). The two networks will be built on an area of 75,000 donums (19,000 hectares) and will cover the bedding of the canals with concrete and steel sheets, the construction of bridges and dams. Meanwhile, Iraq signed another contract with a French company to supply, build and commission electric stations for the cost of 23 million dinars (81 million dollars approx.). The total capacity of these stations will be 940 million volt/ampere to feed the distribution networks in the villages that will be covered in rural electrification. [JN141728 Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 14 Feb 81 JN]

CSO: 4820

## REAGAN CABINET CHOICES VIEWED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Dec 80 p 10

[Article by Ron Ben Yishay, Washington Correspondent: "Reagan's Cabinet Promises Israel a Listening Ear; Successful Businessmen, Mostly White Protestant Males Form Backbone of New American Government; Their Background and Past Statements Indicate Neutral-Friendly Attitude toward Israel"]

[Text] The most salient characteristic of the Reagan team is the large representation of the American business community. At least 11 of the incoming 15 senior officials who will start working on January 10 will have to give up an annual income of more than 100,000 dollars for a job which pays 70,000 dollars at the most.

Of the 11, six have headed giant companies or economic concerns and the rest were lawyers or ran consulting firms which represented large companies and enjoyed high earnings. Another characteristic of this group of businessmen who will form the backbone of the new government is that they are mostly white Protestant males. The exceptions are the black New York lawyer Samuel R. Pierce, who will be secretary of housing and urban development, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, who will serve as UN ambassador.

To these two one may add a Hispanic (Latin American), who may be the secretary of education. This uniform group reflects with mathematic precision the human composition and relative weight of the voters who have carried Mr Reagan to the White House, just as the politically and ethnically varied cabinet of President Carter reflected the groups which brought him to the White House 4 years ago.

#### A Secretary in Charge of Liquidating the Energy Department

Despite the criticism levelled against him by the media and by his own supporters, Mr Reagan refused to be rushed into forming his cabinet. He wanted a cabinet which would give him the delicate balance between administrative experience and drive, imagination, and strong commitment to the task—between those who represent the white establishment of the Eastern coast and the Californians who have followed him in the political desert for so many years. There is no doubt his objective has been achieved: Alexander Haig, secretary of state, Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense, William Casey, head of the CIA, William

French Smith, attorney general, Donald Regan, secretary of the Treasury, David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Edwin Meese as counselor to the President, give Reagan the national "executive council" he wanted. The rest of the members of the cabinet were chosen mainly because of the personal message conveyed to the American public by their appointment.

Thus, for example, Agriculture Secretary John Block was picked because of his interest in improving the lot of the farmers by expanding production and export, in direct opposition to the policy of the department of agriculture during the Carter administration, which put the emphasis on the consumer and on health and regarded farm income as secondary. Block (45) is a successful Illinois farmer who heads at present the department of agriculture of his state.

The future secretary of the interior also has a message which makes American environmentalists lose sleep. James Watt (42), a Denver lawyer, has for several years led the campaign of preferring economic development to protecting the environment. By appointing him, Mr Reagan fulfilled his campaign promise to businessmen and oil companies, which have been losing the battle over vast expanses of territory in the West.

The most piquant task perhaps is that of Energy Secretary-designate James Edwards. A former governor of North Carolina, Mr Edwards is leaving his dental practice to liquidate the department he will head. "My intention is to go to Washington, close down the department of energy, and eliminate my job," Mr Edwards said when he was asked to react to his appointment. Like Reagan, Edwards believes that this department which was established 3 years ago by President Carter is unnecessary. Among the appointees he is the only representative of the South which is still largely Democratic.

#### Minute Importance for the UN

The most intricate message is the appointment of political science Professor Jeane Kirkpatrick as UN ambassador. As a loyal Democrat who in spite of her support of Reagan refused to become a Republican, she represents the wide circle of conservative Democrats who are fed up with Carter and his policies. She calls herself a "Democrat of the Hubert Humphrey and Henry Jackson school (names which sound pleasant to Israeli ears). She is expected to counter the accusations against the Republican establishment as being anti-feminist. As a thinker she represents the view which advocates defending American honor and interests in dealing with the Third World. She is also known to be against government reforms and the ultra-liberals whose conscience bothers them as a result of the Vietnam War.

But most important, her appointment shows the minute importance which the new government attributes to the UN and its ambassador to that body. Unlike Andrew Young, who was and still is an important political and public figure Jeane Kirkpatrick is hardly known in the American political arena. From all indications Mr Reagan is not planning to make her a member of his cabinet, which will reduce her position and give the UN little attention in the American Government.



The last appointment announced this week was that of Richard Allen as national security adviser. Like his predecessors, Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr Allen announces that he will not compete with the secretary of state in shaping and interpreting foreign policy. Unlike his two predecessors, there is a good chance he will keep his word.

From Israel's point of view, this cabinet is as good as we could have expected. None of its members is our ardent supporter of the order of a Senator Jackson, but neither is any of them an outspoken Arab supporter. The large number of members of the business community who are sensitive to the petrodollars is not encouraging. Yet the background and past statements of the office holders indicate that their attitude is somewhere between neutral and friendly toward us. One can therefore expect that the new American cabinet will lend us a listening ear although we may not always be regarded as speaking the gospel truth.

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CSO: 4805

## STRATEGIC VALUE AS BASIS FOR U.S. SUPPORT QUESTIONED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 December 80 p 9

[Article by S. Z. Abramov: "A Strategic Asset?"]

[Text] Those who formulate our foreign policy have been cultivating the notion for some time now that the State of Israel is a "strategic asset" for the free world in general and for the U.S. in particular. The prime minister in his early visits to the U.S. has gone out of his way to make the public aware of Israel's important geopolitical status, enumerating the benefits the U.S. has derived from this status, and the implications of this unique situation for the future. The meaning of all this is that it is in the best national interest of the U.S. to extend Israel full military and economic aid.

Israel has focused attention on this subject and has achieved a certain measure of success. The term "strategic asset" was included in both parties' platforms, and in the heat of the elections Mr Reagan found it necessary to refer to it. American leaders who voice this opinion are considered our friends, while those who reject it or waver are on the other side of the fence. Regarding Israel as a strategic asset has become the touchstone of American leaders' attitude toward Israel. It may follow that the school of thought which does not preach a strong hand toward the Soviet Union and continues to advocate detente, and which does not see "strategic assets" as being vital, represents an American attitude which does not regard Israel as particularly important.

No one argues the fact that strategic ties are important in international relations. On the other hand, basing friendship merely on strategic cooperation is dangerous. A strategic consideration cannot be a permanent basis for friendship between nations, since it is subject to change. For decades the Suez Canal was a strategic asset for Great Britain. It no longer is. The same is true about Malta. It is common knowledge that Taiwan was an important strategic asset for the U.S., and was given massive aid, but recently it has lost its status. A country which is a strategic asset during a time of tension ceases to be one in time of calm. In short, strategic status is by definition transitory, and one cannot base a lasting friendship on it, especially the kind of friendship Israel and the U.S. have enjoyed.



Since the founding of the state our relations with the U.S. have had their ups and downs, in good as well as in bad times. But even during times of crisis the massive American support was forthcoming. Presidents came and went, some more friendly, some less. Yet all of them, without exception, kept repeating the U.S.'s commitment to the security of Israel as a constant in American national policy. This commitment is older than the term "strategic asset." It is grounded primarily in American public opinion, which regards Israel as a socially and technologically advanced democracy fighting for its survival while seeking peace.

The image which Israel has been able to project, of a pioneer society creating humane values, has helped to deepen these feelings, which no government has been able to ignore. It was not the strategic element which has aroused sympathy for Israel, nor does it sustain it today, but rather those intangible elements which stand for all that is good and moral in the American character. Those elements proved themselves, and did not give in to the oil threat and the political and economical pressure of the Arab states. The alertness and activism of American Jewry have greatly contributed to deepening these feelings and translated them into political action. This, then, was the solid foundation on which the relations with the U.S. have been built, and it is safe to assume that this foundation will endure as long as Israel continues to keep its image as an enlightened, peace seeking democracy.

Those who strive for basing our relations with the U.S. on the recognition of Israel as a strategic asset and who look for a military alliance etc., should be reminded that in the absence of peace with our neighbors, our strategic importance is rather limited. Our unique geographic location in and of itself does not endow us with strategic importance. Without peace, political and regional considerations are weighed against the geographic factor. Our prime minister has offered the American Government the establishment of military bases, but was ignored. The absence of peace creates problems for the U.S. which cancel out any benefits derived from having bases in Israel.

President Sadat has never bothered to stress the strategic importance of Egypt, nor has he offered the U.S. military bases. Yet when the U.S. needed a defense system for the Persian Gulf it had to work with the Egyptian army and not with the IDF. In other words, under today's circumstances, when Israel is not recognized most Arab nations, Egypt rather than Israel is a strategic asset for the U.S., and until peace is established the U.S. will prefer to cooperate strategically with an Arab state. We should also bear in mind that if American national interest calls for strategic cooperation or for a foothold in Israel, the U.S. will get it even without Israeli exhortations.

In view of all this it behooves the government to return to the proven and tested road of the Israeli policy which for some 30 years has cultivated sympathetic public opinion as a sure basis for U.S. support of Israel. This policy, based as it is on public sympathy, has enjoyed bipartisan approval, has born ample fruit, and has built a strong wall around Israel. Some day the U.S. because of its national interest may seek military cooperation with Israel. Even then, when we may indeed become a strategic asset, we should not lose sight of the fact that it is transitory, and that only by cultivating a sympathetic public opinion due to a positive image of Israel as an enlightened country, we may find the guarantee for solid relations of mutual friendship between us and the U.S.

## ILLITERACY SAID HURTING IDF

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Israel Zamir: "The IDF Attacks Education Gap"]

[Text] "What is happening in the area of education is giving me the shivers," the chief of staff said two days ago at a meeting with editors of daily newspapers. "We either invest in education or we may have to invest in the police."

There are tens of thousands of illiterates in the IDF. This is a frightening figure. But if we also consider the fact that one-quarter of all the regular soldiers only have seventh grade education, we begin to realize the enormity of the problem. Much to our regret, the education system has not been able to enforce compulsory education, which goes through the tenth grade, and the number of dropouts is inordinate. Those who have had problems with the law are not drafted, but others who were not caught join the IDF with scant education. Add to those the new immigrants from Russian Georgia and other Asian and African countries, and you have a most complicated problem.

About 10,000 illiterates join the IDF. Some 26 percent of the soldiers finished ninth grade, at a time when the weapons used by the IDF become more and more sophisticated. How can one contend with this discrepancy? Do we wait until the education system solves this problem? Can Israel afford not to draft this youth of little education and crime potential? What will happen to their children?

Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan linked the IDF to the education question for two reasons: First, to improve the soldiers' performance. Second, to provide Israeli society with a better human element which can better function in society after its discharge from the army.

The IDF spends more than one billion pounds on education. Over 60,000 soldiers last year have had at least one set of courses. Over 1000 regular and career soldiers are engaged in this educational system.

## IDF Feels the Responsibility

Yesterday we visited two such camps: "Camp Marcus," on Mount Carmel, near Stella Maris, and Beit Goldmintz in Natanyah. I saw the tip of the iceberg of the tremendous educational operation carried out by the IDF. Strange as it may sound,

Camp Marcus is the last educational opportunity of many soldiers who did not receive adequate education. These soldiers are about to be discharged, yet the IDF feels a grave sense of responsibility toward them. It seems to it that they complete their elementary education and enter the training programs of the ministry of labor. A great effort is made to close social gaps, and soldiers are helped with choosing civilian careers.

We visited the central school for elementary education and the high school for commanders (mostly master sergeants). Here you see hardened master sergeants, dutiful soldiers, who feel inferior to high school graduates, and whom the IDF is helping out. They sit and study, and how!

Another group is made up of new immigrants, recently arrived from Eastern Europe, South America, as well as native Israelis from poor families who came from Asia and Africa, and whose knowledge is limited. They learn how to read and write. We also visited a class of women soldiers, who in the past were not drafted because of lack of education, and are now working as support staff in hospitals. Prior to their discharge they come here to complete their education, taking enrichment courses in civics, social studies, home economics etc.

#### An Educational Empire

Beit Goldmintz is an educational empire. We do not have the space to describe everything it has to offer. Teacher's training, both men and women, education officer's training. Here you find the latest educational equipment--audiovisual aids, closed circuit television, learning centers, etc.

We saw a group of officers who came for training. They were watching a film with an instructor who discussed with them the question of what a commander must do in a situations for which he was not prepared.

The chief of staff is right in saying that of all the military challenges the most urgent investment today is not only weapons but also people. If only 58 percent of the soldiers graduated high school then the social implications are quite grave, both during the service and later on. It is no secret that officers of lieutenant colonel rank or higher among Oriental Jews is only 3 percent, while those Jews are 53 percent of the population. These figures are a cause for serious concern. The IDF has undertaken an impossible task--to succeed where others have failed.

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CSO: 4805

## GOVERNMENT STAFFING PLANS TAKING SHAPE

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Shim'on Peres by Yesha'yahu Ben Porat: "Shim'on Peres: National Security Council Formulated in My Mind; Says in Interview to Yedi'ot Aharonot: 'I Have General Idea of Alignment Government Team;' Labor Chairman Received Letter of Congratulations from President Carter"]

[Text] "In my head I already have a team for the national security council, and I also have a general picture of the government team. But I am not prepared to talk about any one person. I have no obligations toward anyone." These words were spoken by the Labor Party chairman at a lengthy interview with YDEI'OT AHARONOT immediately following his victory in the party convention.

Regarding the challenge of Yitzhak Rabin, Peres said among other things: "To my regret, because of my lack of reaction concerning some things which were said about me during the challenge, some inaccurate things have been seen as accurate. This hurt me. I might have been wrong in my attitude. As I look back I feel no rencor, but I have criticism. I ask myself, 'My God, what have I done? I was put on the stand and I had to defend myself. Why? It was a mistake for the press to present me in such a light, and for me to defend myself. And I have another criticism about creating personal myths, which do not withstand the test of reality, and about praise which is unfounded, including the word charisma.'"

Shim'on Peres adds the following in the interview:

Regarding the factions in the party: "The party constitution does not allow for factions, and the constitution cannot be changed. I insist on dialogue, and I am sure we will have one. I am not mad at anyone, and I talk to everyone."

Regarding the forming of national security council: "I intend if and when I serve as prime minister to form a national security council. Its central task will be to coordinate the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Defense, and the special tasks institute. This will be a council with operative tasks, and it will help the prime minister in coordinating."

As for negotiations with the Palestinians: "If the residents of the territories are willing to reach an agreement with us, we will not wait for Jordan. Peace does not depend on Jordan or on the PLO."

The future coalition: "I prefer those who agree with our plan. Otherwise it does not pay for us to form a government. If our government has to give up our program, I see no point in the Labor Party forming such government." (For the full interview see the Shabbat Supplement).

Our reporter Bina Barzel adds: The Labor Party chairman received this week a letter from the outgoing U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in which Mr Carter thanks Mr Peres for his cooperation in building a firm foundation for peace, and wishes him success in his future assignments.

Mr Carter writes that "it was a privilege for me during the past 4 years to work with you and with the leaders of Israel and Egypt to build a firm foundation for peace in the Middle East. I know that the two countries will continue the joint effort to advance the process of peace in the years ahead. I especially enjoyed meeting you in the beginning of the year. My personal wishes to you and your family, Jimmy Carter." Under his signature the U.S. President added by hand, "Best wishes in your future assignments."

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## PROPOSED ABOLITION OF NAHAL CRITICIZED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Israel Zamir: "Who Needs NAHAL?"]

[Text] The press informs us that the minister of defense is about to propose to the government to do away with the NAHAL and the GADNA (the Frontier Settling Units and the Premilitary Youth Corps respectively), as part of the cuts in the defense budget. What can be more natural to expect from a defense minister like Menahem Begin than to aim at the soft belly of the collective agricultural settlements which are generally identified with the Alignment parties, and to liquidate another "Zionist pioneering problem." If NAHAL settled in the West Bank it would have been another story, and he would have not allowed to touch the sacred cow, or the Trojan horse known as the West Bank settlements.

It is well known that settlements have never been the forte of the prime minister. His movement, BETAR, preferred the big cities. There are only a few BETAR settlements on the Israeli map.

To disband the NAHAL? What can be easier? NAHAL, as is well known, is the cheapest army. Its members, in addition to military training, spend long periods of time in kibbutzim and outposts, work and earn their keep, and to some extent even pay their expenses. It occurred to me that if we look to economize we should combine military training and work in other units, whether on a kibbutz, a moshav, or any other of the agricultural structure. Recently I read an article about it titled "Return the IDF to the Collective Agricultural Settlements." ('AL HAMISHMAR, 5 December 1980).

I will not argue with the minister of defense about our national security priorities. I won't say anything about the GADNA. There may be no escaping doing away with it as part of the cuts. But let us not forget the social tasks which the NAHAL undertook in the past.

The NAHAL has recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. Dozens of settlements—kibbutzim, moshavim, and collective moshavim, have sprung across the map, from Yotvata and 'En Gedi in the south to Gashur and Kishor in the north. The NAHAL structure preserves social pioneering groups which grew up together in the youth organizations so that they may not disappear in the military system. To do away with the NAHAL is to destroy the youth movements as pioneering structures.

The youth will have a good time in the youth movements through graduation from high school, and then will disperse to the various units of the IDF for a lengthy term of service, during which social isolation is a fait accompli. There is no chance they will finish their military service as individuals and then will get back together and form a settlement. But who in the government cares about it? Begin? David Levi? Ariq Sharon? The man from Kfar Melel? Yigael Yadin? Yigal Hurvitz of Nahalal?

There is no need to elaborate on the NAHAL groups which are scattered in dozens of frontier settlements and take care of their defense. This is another story. For this the minister of defense and the chief of staff will have to find another solution. Most likely they will have no other choice but to send other soldiers to do the job.

To do away with the NAHAL for budgetary reasons, as Begin would have it, is a golden opportunity! Where else does the army have concentrations of graduates of the collective agricultural settlements, who will not vote for the Likud, who will not settle permanently in the West Bank! If they won't go there, Begin maintains, who needs them?

And so, let's get rid of the NAHAL! Let everyone remember the Likud was once in power! Let there be less settlements and less pioneers in this country, who cares?

You voted for us, you get what you deserve!

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CSO: 4805

## DECREASE IN BELIEF IN PEACEFUL PALESTINIAN STATE

TA230851 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Pori public opinion poll: "The Percentage of Those Who Believe in a Palestinian State That Will Live Peacefully at Israel's Side Has Decreased"]

[Text] Over the last 10 years the number of people who believe that a Palestinian state that will live at peace with Israel will be established has decreased considerably. This emerges from a Pori Institute nationwide public opinion poll commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

In a Pori Poll conducted 10 years ago, in 1971, the following question was asked: "In your opinion, is there a good chance, a minimal chance or no chance at all that within 10 years a Palestinian state will be established that will live at peace with Israel?"

This month, 10 years later, the same question was repeated. The findings show that there has been a drop in the percentage of those who think that such a chance exists, as shown by the table of comparison below:

	1971	1981
A good chance	13.2	8.1
A minimal chance	26.5	28.1
No chance at all	40.1	53.7
Do not know	17.8	9.7
No answer	0.4	0.4
	100.0%	100.0%

The poll's editor, Pori director Refa'el Gil, comments that the comparative findings show that the hopes expressed 10 years ago have not been realized, nor does the future appear to be most promising to the public.

The two polls covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

CSO: 4805



## OBSERVERS DOUBT PLO HAS AIR FORCE

TA171305 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Military correspondent report: "PLO Members Were Trained as Pilots but the Organization Does Not Have an Air Force"]

[Text] Observers are highly doubtful of the existence of a PLO air force as reported by the PLO radio station in Damascus at the beginning of this week. The radio station reported the death of pilot 'Arif Mustafa Salami, a Palestinian born in the village of 'Azzun near Tulkarm. According to the station Salami belonged to the PLO air force and was apparently killed in the Israeli Air Force operation a week ago.

For some time Israel has known about PLO members who were trained as pilots. The PLO has a nucleus of pilots, technicians and flight engineers who trained mainly in Libya, Algeria, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and at one time also in Uganda. There have occasionally been reports on "dozens" of pilots of supersonic planes, each of which was prepared to serve as a flying bomb of 3 to 4 tons."

The reference is apparently to the Kamikaze planes spoken of by terrorist leader Ahmad Jibril in August 1979 when he said: "Our pilots are ready for Kamikaze missions." Yasir 'Arafat reported that the Palestinian pilots operate Soviet and French made planes.

Several pilots who were PLO members have been killed over the last 2 years. One of them, Muhammad Abu Samra, a Hebron hills native, was killed in an accident in Pakistan. Another Palestinian pilot was killed in southern Italy about 6 months ago after he took off from Libya in a Mirage.

As mentioned, observers believe that the PLO does not have an air force, but has a nucleus of pilots.

CSO: 4805

## ISRAEL

### BANK OF ISRAEL, TREASURY OFFICIALS REVIEW 1981 STATE BUDGET

TA241012 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by economic correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz: "Government Predicts 3 Percent Growth Rate"]

[Text] Treasury and Bank of Israel economists foresee a renewal of economic growth at the rate of 3 percent and a reduction of inflation to 100 percent annually in the course of 1981.

However, they make this conditional upon strict adherence to the budget, maintenance of real wages at their present level and the continuation of the restrictive monetary policy.

These appreciations are included in the 1981 national budget report, the forecast of economic developments for this calendar year published yesterday.

Representatives of the Bank of Israel and the treasury told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday that deviation from these conditions could influence developments and accelerate inflation.

This year exports are expected to grow in real terms by 6.5 percent as compared with a 6-percent growth in 1980. Exports encouraged by the government will be the major cause of the expansion of economic activity.

Imports are expected to grow by close to 8 percent both because of increased civilian demand after stocks were depleted in 1980 and because of the expected growth in defence imports by 23 percent.

The current deficit will reach \$5 billion as compared with \$4 billion in 1980. Imports of goods and services will amount to \$17.2 billion and exports of goods and services will reach \$12.2 billion. Imports of capital will reach \$6.4 billion --half of which come from the U.S. as grants and loans--as compared with \$5.2 billion.

By the end of 1981, the national debt will reach \$19 billion as compared with \$17 billion in 1980, and the country's foreign currency reserves will remain unchanged at \$1.8 billion.

The government will continue to work to reduce the number of workers in the public sector, and most workers will be absorbed in the productive sector. Unemployment, however, will continue, as at the end of 1980, to stand at about 70,000, or 5.2 percent of the labour force as compared with the 4.7 percent average for 1980.

A 1.5 percent rise in productivity is expected following the productivity freeze of 1980. Private per capita consumption will increase by 2 percent in 1981, compared to the 4.6 percent drop in 1980.

Private disposable income from all sources will rise by 3 percent, and saving of income from all sources will drop to 26.2 percent (as compared with 27.6 percent in 1980) as a result of increased demand for durable consumer goods.

This follows the introduction of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's lowering of prices of cars, and of various electrical goods.

The GNP according to the national budget forecast, will rise by 2.7 percent in 1981 compared to the 0.9 percent increase in 1980.

The treasury this year expects investments to rise by 2.8 percent. In 1980 they dropped by 15.5 percent. The Bank of Israel expects investments to grow by 6.5 percent. The bulk of the growth in investments will be in construction, especially in private building, in agriculture and in industries producing machinery and equipment. In 1980 there was a 20 percent drop in investments in agriculture and in industries producing machinery and equipment. In 1980 there was a 20 percent drop in investments in agriculture and industry. In residential building some 33,000 flats are to be started this year as compared with 31,000 starts in 1980.

Civilian public consumption will go down by 2 percent per capita, amounting to a 6 percent drop per capita in public consumption over the last two years. But in defence consumption there will be an 8 percent per capita growth, mostly due to the increase in direct defence imports. Direct defence imports will total \$2.3 billion compared with \$1.6 billion in 1980. Total defence imports, indirect and direct, will reach \$3.3 billion.

CSO: 4820

## REASONS FOR COURT DECISION ON ELECTRIC COMPANY EXPLAINED

TA160952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The High Court of Justice's reasoning for its decision on the East Jerusalem Electric Company is based on a distinction between the right to expropriate the East Jerusalem Electric Company's franchise in East Jerusalem, where Israeli law applies, and the right to expropriate the concession in the territories, where Jordanian and international law apply. Justice Yitzhaq Kahan said that the energy minister indeed has the right to expropriate the concession regarding East Jerusalem, but he totally rejected the minister's argument that the expropriation was done out of economic and technical considerations or due to malfunctioning in the East Jerusalem Company. The justice accepted the company's contention that the main reason for the decision was political. He said, however, that within the bounds of the state of Israel, the energy minister is permitted to take into account political considerations as well, just as he does when he decides who will supply the Jerusalem residents with electricity.

As for the territories, Justice Kahan said that international law applies there and this limits the military government's activity in carrying out actions necessary for the supply of proper services to the region. The military government is not allowed to take action of a permanent nature that would drastically change the practices in the territories except under very special circumstances, which is not the case here. This is Justice Kahan's reasoning, with which justices Hayim Kohan and Moshe Baisky agreed.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Supreme Court mentioned the negotiations that took place last year between the East Jerusalem Company and the Energy Ministry, in which progress was marked but the parties did not reach an agreement. Justice Kahan said that if all the parties concerned exercise goodwill and moderation, it would be possible to solve the dispute peacefully.

The director of the East Jerusalem Electric Company's board of directors, Anwar Nusaybah, said that the High Court of Justice's decision implies a victory for the company directorate. In his opinion, this is a decision in the right direction and justice will ultimately prevail. Nusaybah said that the decision means that the court recognizes the company's franchise in the territories and for the time being it also recognizes its concession over East Jerusalem. In reply to a question, he said that the company cannot operate only in the territories. This is not economically worth while and would raise extremely difficult technical problems.

Assistant Attorney General Yoram Bar-Sela', who was the prosecutor in the case, claimed on the other that the High Court of Justice's ruling constitutes a government victory. The decision means that the government would be able to purchase the company ultimately because it is located within the East Jerusalem legal jurisdiction.

CSO: 4805

## JERUSALEM MAYOR ON EAST JERUSALEM ELECTRIC COMPANY

TA210710 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Feb 81 p 24

[Interview of Mayor Teddy Kollek at his office by Dov Goldstein: "By Expropriating the East Jerusalem Electric Company We Are Abetting the PLO To Disrupt Coexistence in Jerusalem;" date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Kolleck, the High Court of Justice determined that political considerations constituted a decisive factor in the energy minister's decision to expropriate the East Jerusalem Electric Company. Do you think that the takeover of the Arab electric company will serve or undermine Israel's political interests?

Answer: Look, I am in a very difficult position--things should be done at their appropriate time. Not everything that can be done at one time can also be done at another time. In June 1967, 1 or 2 days after the liberation and unification of the city I phoned everybody...I called the director general of the electric company in Haifa, Mr Peled, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, other ministers, directors general, security officials--I called everybody and urged them with the strongest arguments to take over the Arab electric company in Jerusalem as soon as possible, immediately and urgently. I argued that the supply of electricity could not be split between two companies and that electricity--just as water and municipal services--should be unified for the sake of the population, both Jewish and Arab; this could be done without provoking a world cry as part of the incidents of the war. However, nothing happened, the people I called did not want to do this and the issue was delayed.

Today, when the situation is entirely different, they want to carry this out. However, times have changed. The situation today is not like then. Today there is no need for it. Thirteen, almost fourteen, years have passed. Today, the Arab electric company is the symbol of Arab national and economic pride, it is the largest enterprise they own.

Today--No. There is no need for it! This move will not add even one Jew to Jerusalem and will not help us maintain a 75 percent Jewish majority which is an important and decisive national mission. Today--no! Who needs it?! This would bring about riots and strikes, would undermine coexistence, would adversely affect Israel on the political level, would reawaken opposition to our rule over Jerusalem and would give the Arabs an excellent excuse to depict us as usurpers, kidnappers and harassers of the Arabs. What for?! Why?



I understand why the Arabs need this issue, it is very good for them, it gives them an exceptional "case": not to allow tempers to calm, to prevent the development of coexistence, not to let the world forget that the Jews are ruling over Jerusalem against all UN resolutions and against the opinion of the superpowers and the entire world. I can see this. However, why do we need it?! We are ruling over the unified Jerusalem, we enjoy a Jewish majority and we have the means not to relinquish anything important in Jerusalem. So why do we have to play according to the Arabs' tune and give them a sophisticated weapon to use against us? What is it that they want to do here?! What for?!

And I will also tell you this: It is foolish to allocate all that money to purchase the Arab company! How much money is involved? We claim it is \$3 million and the Arabs say it is \$30 million. So let us say it is \$5 or \$7 million--this is still 50 or 70 million Israeli shekels. Ah, ah, what one could do with 50 or 70 million shekels for young married couples, what one could do! This money could be used for loans, support, assistance and for easing pressure. So why invest all this money in the Arab company?! What for?!

Some 600 or 700 young married couples leave Jerusalem every year. My heart weeps for them. These people love Jerusalem but cannot live here. Their spirit is here but they are forced to leave. Here, outside my office, did you not see him when you came in? There was a young, religious youth. He did not shout or cry, he just waited for me and told me that he had just gotten married and had not even a penny to his name. He could not afford to buy an apartment or anything else and he begged us to give him a loan so he could buy a ring for his wife. So, this is Jerusalem. This is the real problem, money should be allocated to this end rather than for purchasing a company.

What are we doing here, anyway?! What madness has gotten hold of us?! What is the matter with us?! The Jerusalem law...have you been abroad recently? You have not? What a shame, you would have seen for yourself what the Jerusalem law did to us in the world...everything we did not want to...opposition, hatred and pledges that they would not let us rule over Jerusalem....

And now there is this thing with the Arab company. It is the same thing. We have sovereignty over Jerusalem, so why do we have to reiterate it time and again with all sorts of declarations and unimportant deeds? Jerusalem should be built, every day and every hour, and there is no need for declaration and spectacular acts which do not benefit us in the least. Still, they come....

Question: Excuse me, are you the only one who knows how to behave and all the rest are mistaken?

Answer: Who are the others? Where are the others? How should I know what madness has gotten into us? We are an emotional people. We suffered in the Diaspora and now we are looking for an outlet for this suffering; we are always trying to prove that we are the rulers and the sovereigns. I can understand this. However, one should not be overtaken by emotions. A wise people uses its brains and makes a cool balance of benefits and accomplishments. I see and hear what we do and say and I keep asking myself the same question: Where has the Jewish genius, the Jewish head gone?

Take the Labor Party, Mr friend Shim'on Peres. There is a party convention, I sit with him and together we formulate the Jerusalem clause in the party's platform. We write: "Jerusalem, the capital of Israel." Excellent, good, just as it has to be. Then, the convention takes place and what do they decide? They decide to add: "Under Israel sovereignty." So what, under Jordanian sovereignty?! So, I wrote a short note to Peres and asked him only one question: Why? What for? Who needs it? What is the need for more words?!

Question: Perhaps because of these positions of yours you have been criticized for supporting concessions to the Arabs?

Answer: Sure, they criticize! In 1967 we could have decided not to let the Arabs stay here. However since we decided to live with them, respect them and try to find a way to coexist--this was the wisest decision that could have been made--we undertook to give them the opportunity to live here in a dignified way. Tempers are calm here in Jerusalem. There is less ferment here than in Nabulus, Janin, Tulkarm and Hebron. This is so not because we conceded anything important to the Arabs! We did not make any significant concession! However, we treated the Arabs in a dignified way and made them feel that calm was in their own interest and that terror, tension and disruptions would adversely affect them. So, if this is why I am being criticized then I can live with it.

Question: Do you agree with the view that the PLO wants Israel to take over the company?

Answer: Certainly, it is true! Tranquility, calm and cooperation are a disaster as far as the PLO is concerned; it contradicts all its interests. Ferment, bitterness, hatred, strikes, riots, dissent and putting an end to cooperation--these are the supreme interests of the PLO. The Arab inhabitants do not want to live with us in peace because they have become Zionists or lovers of Jews, but rather they want to remain in Jerusalem because of national motives. To this end they need tranquility and calm, otherwise they cannot work and make a living. They need the Jewish customer and the tourists. Once I had a visit here of a group of Arab merchants. They sincerely told me: "There are groups of youths who force us to close our shops. We do not want to close them. However, if you do not take any measures against these youths we will have no other choice, we are afraid. We do not have a police force and we stand helpless."

So what do we do? With our own hands we weaken the inhabitants who want peace and, instead, we strengthen the PLO and provide them with motives for ferment and hatred. It bothers me so much, this business of the Jewish genius...where is it?

Question: You have been warning about tension in Jerusalem. What could happen if the government insists on its plan to expropriate the Arab company?

Answer: Prior to the decision of the High Court of Justice I wrote a letter to the chairman of the Arab company and the chairman of the workers committee urging them to accept the court's ruling and to abide by the law, even if they are not pleased with it. I did not send the letter because the court ruled as it did.

What will happen? The workers of the Arab company will strike. From past experience we know that others will follow suit. Strikes means tension, tension is good for the PLO and the PLO is bad for both Jerusalem and Israel. I am putting this simply to draw a general picture of the situation. When such a situation is necessary I am willing and ready to cope with it and withstand tension and pressure. However, what are we going to gain from such a move? We will gain exactly what we do not want that much!

Question: The High Court of Justice ruled that there was no need to fear that vital services in the area would be affected in the future if the Arabs remained in charge of the electric company. Did you not hear serious complaints from the inhabitants of the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem about the disrupted supply of electricity, delays in connections to the electric network and in repairs? Is it all coincidental? Are these not bad intentions on the part of the Arab company?

Answer: Any minority is always sensitive and anxious. In this case, in spite of being a majority in Israel and in Jerusalem, the Jews are a minority in the areas where electricity is supplied by the Arab company. Do you not always have power outages in Rishon Lezion? You do! However, you do not go out and claim that the [Israeli] electric company workers are doing it on purpose. Here, in my office, do I not have power outages almost daily? So what is the big deal? If lights go out in a Jewish quarter they immediately look out the window and see an Arab village where the lights are on. Then they claim: Ah, it is on purpose, they are doing it against us! If there is electricity in the Jewish neighborhood they do not bother going to the window and realizing that it is dark in the Arab village. This is the way it is. There were several instances in which Jewish tractor operators who were working in the fields cut the wires and did not notify the Arab company. Then they also accused the Arab company rather than the tractor operators. There are disruptions, it is true; no one can promise that there will be no disruptions in the future. However, I have no doubts that this is not done on purpose. I am sure of it.

Question: Is there any sense in purchasing that part of the company within the city of Jerusalem--as provided by the court's ruling--while another part remains under Arab ownership?

Answer: No, it is unnecessary! It would disrupt and complicate services. It will cause lengthy disruptions.

Question: About 2 and 1/2 years ago you reiterated your proposal of June 1967 to take over the Arab company. Why did you change your mind?

Answer: At that time the company was on the verge of collapse. The disruptions were unbearable, there was no money to buy fuel, the company's engineers had left, the administration had resigned. Such a move was objectively justifiable at that time. However, it is not justified today. The company has recuperated and has rehabilitated itself, it has expanded and improved its services.

Question: You are always anxious about cooperation and coexistence between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem. Is there cooperation? Is there coexistence?



Answer: There certainly is! Of course, there is! Can you envision what could happen here had there not been coexistence in a city where there are 300,000 Jews and 100,000 Arabs?! Of course, there is coexistence! We have magnificent and exceptional cooperation on the part of the inhabitants. They support and assist us, they pay their municipal taxes rather regularly. In the Arab part of Jerusalem there are less strikes than in any other Arab city where Arabs live. There are less strikes here than in the Jewish sector in Israel.

Question: Have the actions, mistakes, decisions and declarations of the current Israeli Government solidified or undermined the status of the unified city of Jerusalem?

Answer: Its decisions and declarations have undermined it. As for actions, all Israeli governments, including the current one, have done a great deal for Jerusalem. I am not criticizing the governments for doing but for not doing enough, a lot more!

Jerusalem is not just another Israeli city. It must have a special status, the central authorities should give a more authoritative status to all the mayors in general and to the mayor of Jerusalem in particular. If an Arab who was once a minister of an Arab government and the son of a former Jerusalem municipality worker--the man in question is old--begs us to let him return to Jerusalem to spend his last years there and the security aspect of his return has been examined and it emerges that this does not involve any risks, then the mayor should have the authority to allow that man to return home. It is impossible to have a situation where I have been dealing with this problem for 4 years, and, still, to no avail. It is impossible to have a mayor without authority. Why should I need a Jewish governor to be in charge of me? Are we not at the time of the British mandate when the British wanted to prevent the development of Jewish cities and thus did not give the mayors any authority?

Is it fair that Jerusalem--which currently constitutes 12 percent of the population--should only get 2 percent a year of the money the government allocates for the development of industry? Look, about 80 to 90 percent of the tourists who come to Israel visit Jerusalem. Some 28 percent of the tourists visiting Israel stay overnight in Jerusalem. We have enormous expenses on infrastructure works, lighting, paving of streets and sidewalks. It costs us a fortune! About 10 years ago I asked that any tourist visiting Jerusalem pay \$1 a night for developing the tourist infrastructure in Jerusalem. One dollar--this is 1 or 1.5 percent of the price of a hotel room. This could earn us about \$2 million a year, we could do a lot with that sum. For example, in San Francisco a tourist pays 7 percent of the room price for the development of the city. However, here in Israel--for 10 years--I have not been able to persuade the governments, both that of the Alignment and that of the Likud.

Question: Will you be a minister in Peres government if the Alignment wins the election?

Answer: No, I will not be a minister! This would contribute nothing to Jerusalem and I have devoted my life to Jerusalem.

Question: Will you support the Alignment in the elections?

Answer: We will see....

Question: Do you have any preconditions?

Answer: Of course I have! Do you want me to support them just like that?! I will vote for the Alignment. However, if they want my support they will have to agree to my conditions: a law giving Jerusalem more independence and giving its mayor more authority; massive financial aid to the municipality and development of industry and working places. If the Alignment leaders do not pledge all this in advance I will not be able to wholeheartedly support an Alignment government and I will not be able to vote for it in the elections. So, I want binding decisions beforehand, otherwise they will have to make do without my support.

CSO: 4805

## EAST JERUSALEM ELECTRIC COMPANY SITUATION

TA211311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Israel's Supreme Court this week came out with what some saw as a Solomon type of judgment. It ruled that the Energy Ministry has the right to take over the installations of the Arab-owned East Jerusalem Electric Company but only within Jerusalem itself. It must leave those on the West Bank intact. Both sides held the judgment as a victory, although it instructed the ministry to consult with the company and also to reconsider. The company was given 15 days to appeal if the ministry decides to go ahead. Will it do so? Reporter Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] Highly-placed sources inside the Energy Ministry told me that Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has already decided to take over the installations of the East Jerusalem Electric Company in the city of Jerusalem but that the minister would go through the motions of inviting the chairman of the company to his office for consultations in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling. And, on Wednesday, Moda'i invited the chairman of the East Jerusalem company, Anwar Nusaybah, to his office. Nusaybah, who also says that he heard about the minister's decision, stresses that he does not want to be invited merely to accept dictates. He told the minister that he would not come without his lawyer, Shlomo Tusia-Kohan, who is in the hospital with a broken leg.

[Nusaybah] It will be very, very helpful to both sides and to the court if our two experts, if you want, my legal adviser and your legal adviser, my chief engineer and your chief engineer, were to meet and to discuss these impediments in the way of dividing the company.

[Cheslow] The spokesman for the Energy Ministry, Yitzhaq Shimron, claims that Minister Moda'i in fact has not taken a final decision on the matter and, therefore, will not speak publicly about it.

[Shimron] The supreme ruling demands of the minister to consult both the officials involved in this case and the representatives of this company and, until he makes a decision he fulfills the spirit of the ruling, there is no reason why he should even be dragged into saying something before he has made a real decision.

[Cheslow] Although Nusaybah denies this, the word inside the company is that the chairman is playing for time, hoping that the Labor Party will return to power. He understands from statements made by Labor leaders Abba Eban and Hayim Bar-lev that

they oppose the takeover of the company. As usual, Nusaybah is playing his cards close to his chest. One thing is sure: He would tell the court that the East Jerusalem Company cannot be split into Jerusalem and the West Bank. He would also say that the Supreme Court, in finding that the minister's motives were political rather than economic and technical, had shown up a serious contradiction between the minister's declared reasons and the facts. He might also say that the takeover of the company would mean that the West Bank towns--the major shareholders in the company--were losing the ability to produce their own electricity. International law forbids implementation of wide-ranging changes in an area under military government.

The Energy Ministry is aware of the difficulties in splitting the concession, says Shimron. And, one of the problems Moda'i will have to consider is whether he will have to allow the West Bankers to import generators. Other matters which is sure the takeover would require attention to:

[Shimron] A decision regarding the acquisition of the company's assets in Jerusalem may oblige use to divide the means of insuring the continuity of supply of electricity from the national supply network to the areas of Judaea and Samaria and also, to arrange the continuity of connection and billing services by means of a special body which will be set up--or may be set up--in place of the [East Jerusalem] electricity company.

[Cheslow] Nusaybah maintains that this suggestion is ridiculous. He says that the minister has no right to set up a special authority when the court said that the company had to continue to exist on the West Bank. Both sides seem to agree on one thing: that the case is likely to return to the Supreme Court. So, for now, it is a stand-off with a final decision months away. [end recording]

CSO: 4820

## BRIEFS

**IDF DEVELOPS NEW ARMAMENTS**--On the occasion of ordnance corps day, several new armaments developed by the corps have been made public. Among them are an improved centurion tank, equipped with a new stabilization system enabling it to fire with maximum precision while moving. The corps also revealed new assault [sa'ar] means for the removal of mines, a mobile workshop and a new gunsight for captured Soviet tanks which enables night vision by the method of starlight enhancement. The commander of the corps' armaments experiments unit said that the corps' objective is, among other things, to bring the maintenance and auxiliary echelons as close as possible to the battlefield. This is one of the lessons the corps learned from the Yom Kippur war. [Excerpt] [TA281750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Feb 81]

**ISRAEL-BONN REPARATIONS TALKS**--This morning MK Seidel left on a special Knesset mission to Bonn, where he will hold talks with the German Government on the final payment of reparations to the Nazi victims, involving DM400 million. MK Seidel, who is the chairman of the Knesset Subcommittee for Compensation--a Knesset finance committee subcommittee--will try in his contacts with cabinet and parliament members to ameliorate the conditions for the payment and advance the payments. [Text] [TA150951 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Feb 81 p 3]

**NEW OIL DRILL**--Today oil drilling by the U.S. company energy exploration was begun near the crusader fortress at 'Atlit. The drill is to reach a depth of more than 4,000 meters and about 3 million dollars will be invested in it. Drilling was postponed for several weeks to avoid damaging antiquities in the area. [Text] [TA131809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81]

**WEST BANK ELECTRICITY GRID**--Two large projects forming part of the development of the national electricity grid, are now nearing completion in the West Bank. One project, the Bet Shemesh, Mount Hebron line, is to supply electricity to all the Hebron Hill villages which are not yet connected to the grid. The second project, the Trans-Samaria line, traverses four main axes: Tulkarm-Nabulus, 'Anabta-Sanur, Qalqilyah-Kedumin and Kafr Qasim-Shilo. Another line crosses the heart of Samaria, from Kedumin to the Dayr Sharif junction. The Trans-Samaria line will supply electricity to 50 Arab villages in Samaria. [TA131809 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Feb 81 p 12]



**FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBTS**--The state's foreign currency debts went down to \$175 million in October 1980. The report issued by the Bank of Israel's Controller of Foreign Exchange states that the debts amounted to \$16.6 billion. The decrease in the foreign currency debts in November results primarily from calculations made in light of the fall of various currencies compared to the dollar. [Text] [TA191233 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 19 Feb 81 p 4]

**PLANE PARTS FOR FRANCE**--Kibbutz Ma'agan Mikha'el's "Tzuron" plant is manufacturing aircraft parts for the French "Turbomeca" Company and is expected to manufacture more of its products for the European and U.S. aircraft industries. "Tzuron" is the only Israeli plant that employs the photo-chemical method in the final stages of working metals. As the first stage, it manufactures special rings in the photo-chemical cauterization method. The rings are intended for the French-made aircraft engines. "Tzuron" has been manufacturing five types of items for the French company in constantly increasing quantities. In view of the French aviation industry requests, additional ones are expected from European and U.S. aircraft industries. [Text] [TA191006 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 Feb 81 p 8]

**DAYAN POSSIBLE RETURN TO LABOR PARTY**--Moshe Dayan said today that if he was asked to return to the Labor Party he would not reject the offer. He claimed that he has not shut the door on the option of returning to the Labor Party. However, he would not agree to crawling back to the party, as he called it. At the same time, he does not regard the possibility that he would be asked to return to the party as feasible and therefore he is still considering running on his own list in the Knesset elections. He will announce his decision in April. MK Dayan emphasized that he did not betray the Labor Party, nor did he commit treason against Begin's government when he left it. MK Dayan was speaking before the members of the foreign relations club in the Tel Aviv labor council. [Text] [TA221844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Feb 81]

**LIKUD NAMES CAMPAIGN STAFF**--The Likud's executive has completed the formation of its headquarters staff for the Knesset elections campaign. This occurs shortly before the eve of the departure of the campaign headquarters' chairman, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, for the United States. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and Knesset members Hayim Corfu and Avraham Sharir have been appointed deputy chairmen. The political headquarters will include all Likud ministers as well as MK Moshe Arens and Herut center chairman Avraham Schechterman. Minister Moshe Nisim will head the Likud's platform committee. Ya'akov Meridor, Yisra'el Sakharov and MK David Stern will be in charge of financial affairs. Minister Ariel Sharon has been placed in charge of special operations. [Text] [TA161921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Feb 81]

**NEW POLITICAL PARTY**--A new party, Shorashim [roots], today published its platform in Tel Aviv and harshly attacked the NRP. The chairman of the new movement, Dr Mikha'el Korinaldy, claimed that the NRP had painted on its banner the slogan, "Rule Now." Therefore the NRP must receive a serious blow so that it can occupy opposition seats. Dr Korinaldy maintains that the NRP is a party that has betrayed its mission and prompts hatred of the Jewish faith. The new party, he claimed, will take action to tighten relations among all circles and trends in Israel. The party platform includes a call for religious institutions to be free of partisan affiliation and the abolishment of the Religious Affairs Ministry. [Text] [TA151342 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Feb 81]



'TERRORIST SQUAD' IN WEST BANK--Hebron, 19 Feb--Today the security forces have detained four youths who had organized into a terrorist squad and intended to perpetrate terrorist acts in Israel. The ITIM correspondent in Judea and Samaria reports that the four had already managed to plant a bomb in an IDF soldiers' pickup station in Gush 'Ezyon a few months ago but nobody was injured when the bomb exploded. The squad was found in the possession of sabotage materials, arms and ammunition. The military authorities have also captured two minors, Bethlehem residents, who threw a Molotov cocktail at a military vehicle moving in Bethlehem. [Text] [TA192105 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 19 Feb 81]

ARABS SENTENCED FOR FATAH ATTACKS--The Lod Military Court yesterday sentenced two Israeli Arabs to 25 and 15 years' imprisonment. They were convicted of membership in Fatah and of perpetrating a series of attacks in the north of the country, some of which caused personal and property damage. The two, both from the Galilee village of al-Makr, are Mahmud (Dasoqi), aged 20, who received 25 years, and Malik (Shinawi), aged 22, who received 15 years. Military prosecutors charged that (Dasoqi) was recruited into Fatah in 1977 through a resident of Janin who directed (Dasoqi) to recruit other young persons from Galilee for attacks in Israel. (Dasoqi) recruited his friend Malik (Shinawi) and through the Janin contact they were given bombs to perpetrate the attacks. [Excerpt] [TA181118 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 18 Feb 81 p 1]

ORDER AGAINST WEST BANK LAND----The military authorities' appeals committee has issued an interim order forbidding the trustee of absentee property to use 7,000 dunams of the lands belonging to the Tarqumiyah village in the Hebron Hills before the hearing of the Tarqumiyah villagers' appeal is completed. The military authorities want to declare these lands state lands for the purpose of establishing settlements. The land owners were represented by five attorneys who belong to the group called the Committee for the Defense of Lands: Husayn Shuyuki, Hijazi Shuyuki, Fawzi (Maswadah), Ishaq (Maswadah) and Fawzi (Lamla). They submitted documents to the appeals committee to reinforce their contention that the lands are private, cultivated lands. The head of the appeals committee, Lt Col Alexander Ramati, instructed the trustee to put at the Tarqumiyah villagers' disposal additional documents necessary for the legal struggle. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari remarks that the inhabitants of the villages near Salfit in Samaria have complained that the Nabulus trustee has not allowed them access to documents needed for the submission of a similar appeal. [Text] [TA191855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81]

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR SETTLEMENTS--The treasury has requested Knesset Finance Committee approval for the transfer of 50 million shekels from the regular budget's reserves earmarked primarily for the establishment of six new West Bank settlements. The settlements are Mikhmash, Shave Shomron B, Teqo'a B, Mizpe Guvrin, Nili and Yattir B. The money is to be transferred to the [Jewish Agency] settlement department, for groundbreaking and road work (18 million shekels), for the construction of 40 apartments in each of the settlements (14.4 million shekels), for the completion of housing projects in the already existing settlements (9.6 million shekels), for laying water pipes and for registration and road maintenance costs (8 million shekels). [Text] [TA191135 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Feb 81 p 1]

GOLAN DRUZE LEADERS MEET DELEGATION--Prominent Druze leaders on the Golan Heights began cooperating with Rakah [Israeli Communist Party] in order to foil the plan of the Ministry of the Interior to grant Israeli citizenship to 13,000 Druze inhabitants of the Golan Heights. Rakah mouthpiece in Arabic AL-ITTIHAD reported that a delegation of Druze notables headed by Kamal Kanaj abu Sahal and Mahmud Safadi, two clan chiefs in the Majdal Shams Village, met with a delegation of Rakah leaders headed by Knesset member Me'ir Wilner on 21 February. The communist newspaper quotes the Druze leaders as saying that because of their opposition to the Israeli annexation attempts, the military and civil authorities have imposed economic restrictions on them, have limited their freedom of movement, and prevented Druze students from crossing the border to Syria in order to study in the Damascus University. The DAVAR correspondent notes that it is the first time since 1967 that prominent Druze leaders have met openly with Rakah leaders. [Text] [TA221249 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Feb 81 p 2]

WORK ON TRANSJUDAEA ROADS--The Defense Ministry and the Public Works Department have completed preparation for the Transjudaea road route. It will link Hebron and Bet Guvrin. When completed, it will stretch over 23 kilometers and will replace the road currently in use, which is too narrow for heavy vehicles. The military government has expropriated a limited number of privately-owned lots for the road; in most cases, this was barren land. Several dunams of land were cultivated with groves. It was also reported today that another 8 km of a different road leading from Teqo'a to Mizpe Shalem, which will be called the Transjudaea desert road, have also been completed. The road is geared primarily for the IDF to ease access to new training areas that will replace those training areas abandoned in the Sinai. [Text] [TA231736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Feb 81]

SEVEN SETTLEMENTS BEING ESTABLISHED--Seven settlements are being set up on both sides of the green line in the Me 'Ammi region near Wadi 'Ara. This was said by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon in reply to a question by MK 'Amos Hadar. Minister Sharon said that the settlements of Ma'anit B, Barqay B and Giv'at 'Oz B are being set up in this region within the green line boundaries. The settlement of Hinanit B, as well as two communal settlements, are being set up beyond the green line. There are already three settlements in this region: Rehan, Hinanit and Dotan. All these settlements, some of which are still observation posts, will strengthen the settlement of Me 'Ammi that was set up back in 1972 as a permanent settlement and has been isolated since then. He added that action is now being taken to strengthen the Me 'Ammi settlement itself. [Excerpt] [TA171259 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Feb 81 p 15]

BUILDING BAN NEAR AL-BIRAH--Today the military government has informed the al-Birah Municipality that construction is banned in an extensive area north of the town. The territory in question is in the vicinity of the military government headquarters and near Jabal al-Tawil. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari comments that a similar order was issued some 3 years ago but the military government retracted it and now it has renewed the ban on construction. The al-Birah Municipality has sent a protest cable to the commander of the region arguing that now all possible expansion was blocked in all four directions. Ramallah is on the west, Jerusalem in the south, construction northwards is forbidden and the territories in the east have been seized for the purpose of building Israeli settlements. [Text] [TA160552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 15 Feb 81]

KNESSET MEMBERS--Two members today resigned from the Knesset. MK Walid Sadiq is replacing Sheli MK Uri Avneri who resigned from the Knesset in accord with the party's rotation agreement. Walid Sadiq told parliamentary correspondents today that in the months remaining in the ninth Knesset he will dedicate most of his energy to the development of Arab-Jewish understanding. MK Staf Wertheimer has resigned from the Shinuy faction and is being replaced by Stella Levi who will serve as Knesset member on behalf of the party. Levi was previously chief of the IDF Women's Corps. [Text] [TA161945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81]

WEST BANK WATER SUPPLY--Hebron, 16 Feb--Military authorities recently developed the water system in the Hebron hills and in the Bethlehem region. For the past 2 years the inhabitants in these areas had suffered from the drying up of wells and springs and many villages had been compelled to buy water from tankers. Drilling conducted by the military authorities in the Hebron hills was successful and the laying of pipes from the wells to the areas that had suffered from water shortages recently began. [Text] [TA161945 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1810 GMT 16 Feb 81]

EAST JERUSALEM ELECTRIC COMPANY--At the High Court of Justice session that opened a few minutes ago, the court decided that the government is now allowed to take over the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation's franchise regarding the occupied territories. However, the court decided that the concession can be appropriated regarding the East Jerusalem area alone. The court nevertheless ruled that the takeover of the concession over East Jerusalem be postponed until after the energy minister has considered the possibility of splitting the supply of electricity between East Jerusalem and the territories. The court ruled that the energy minister should not reach his decision before he hears the arguments of the East Jerusalem Electric Company. The decree forbidding the expropriation of the East Jerusalem Company's concession will be in effect until 15 days after the minister informs the company of his decision. Our correspondent Moshe Negbi reported that the decision means that, for the moment, the government cannot appropriate the East Jerusalem Company's installations either in the city limits or in the territories. The decision was made by justices Hayim Kohan, Yitzhaq Kahan and Moshe Baishy. The chairman of the East Jerusalem Electric Company board of directors, Anwar Nusaybah, as well as the U.S. Consul to East Jerusalem were also present when the ruling was read. [Text] [TA160729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0718 GMT 16 Feb 81]

PALESTINE BANK IN GAZA--The Bank of Israel said yesterday that it is not at all opposed to the reopening of the Bank of Palestine in the Gaza Strip, since the bank's owners have fulfilled the conditions set out by the Bank of Israel. These conditions include the transferring of the bank's accounts in Egypt to Israel and manning the bank with skilled clerks, in addition to the bank's agreeing to observe all the supervisory regulations customary in Israel. The bank's funds were frozen in Egypt in 1967. The Supreme Court issued two orders nisi on Monday against the minister of defence and the military government, requiring them to show cause within five days why the Bank of Palestine should not be allowed to reopen in Gaza. The military government has asked the Bank of Palestine to change its name, but the bank refused. [Text] [TA180733 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Feb 81 p 2]

**MILITARY RESERVISTS' PAY** — Starting in January the National Insurance Institute will increase the minimum pay of reservists to 1605 shekel per month as compared to 1320 shekel in December. This 40 percent increase is the result of the average wages in the civilian sector, which according to the institute will reach in January an average of 4206 shekel, after paying cost of living increase. The law mandates a minimal pay of 45 percent of the average wages. The minimum pay benefits tens of thousands of students, who now pay 80 shekel per year for national insurance. For one month of reserve duty a student receives a sum 20 times the amount of his annual insurance premium. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Dec 80 p 7] 9565

**ARAB SENTENCED FOR PFLP MEMBERSHIP**--Lod (ITIM)--An Israeli Arab from 'Akko was sentenced Friday by the Lod Military Court to two years in jail and was given an additional two-year suspended sentence after being convicted of membership in George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The prosecution charged that Nabil Wajih Irani, while a student in West Germany in 1978, joined the terrorist organization and was given the code-name "Ziyad." Irani was arrested at Ben-Gurion airport in June 1980 when he arrived in Israel for a family visit. [Text] [TA150752 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 4820

## BRIEFS

LIVELY TRAFFIC IN AL-'AQABAH PORT--There are 72 ships anchored in the al-'Aqabah port now. The DAVAR correspondent has discovered two Soviet ships and two Iraqi ships as well as an Iraqi cargo ship named "'Arafat" among them. A senior source has told the DAVAR correspondent that for a week a lively traffic of Russian, Iraqi and Lebanese ships has been spotted in the al-'Aqabah port. The ships unload their cargo and leave the port afterward. The DAVAR correspondent notes that the buoy marking the Israeli-Jordanian border that was mistakenly dragged out to sea by a ship that left the port a month ago has not been returned to its permanent place and efforts are now being made to do so. [Text] [TA2000646 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4805



NEW CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES ROLE OF MILITARY, GULF SECURITY

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Dec 80 p 5

[Interview conducted by Nabil Ghazawi with Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, new Chief of the General Staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Services, on the Occasion of His Recent Appointment: "Kuwait Has Not Admitted Any Wounded Iraqi or Iranian Soldiers Across Its Borders nor Into Its Hospitals. Kuwait Is Neutral With Respect to the Iraqi-Iranian War. We Have Behaved With Circumspection Towards This War."]

[Text] In his first press statement in his new position as Chief of General Staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim announced that Kuwait had not admitted any wounded Iraqi or Iranian soldiers across its borders nor into its hospitals for needed emergency medical treatment. Major General al-Ghanim said that Kuwait had behaved only with circumspection, no more and no less than required, in its dealings towards the battle presently being fought between Iraq and Iran, since Kuwait is a neutral observer to this war.

The major general said that he had already conducted military maneuvers which were attended by the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah. The most advanced arms were used during these maneuvers which were most appropriate for the use of these arms at night. These maneuvers demonstrate the skill of those using the weapons because it requires skill to use these arms at night. These details came in a special interview which Major General al-Ghanim granted to AL-SIYASAH in which he talked about various military topics. The following is a transcript of what he said:

AL-SIYASAH: What is the plan of the army command for military student delegations abroad?

Al-Ghanim: The plan for military student delegations is well known to most within the armed services. We began to run it in the mid-60's and it has been conducted in an orderly fashion. There are still many of our young people receiving training in various Western countries as well as in fraternal Arab states.

AL-SIYASAH: Were Kuwaiti military maneuvers conducted recently using advanced arms?

Al-Ghanim: A short while ago night-time military maneuvers were held which were observed by the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah.



All our advanced weapons were used during the maneuvers. These demonstrated the skill of those who used these weapons, because night operations require skill to use these advanced arms.

AL-SIYASAH: What are your impressions with regard to the common security of the Gulf region? And does this require necessarily the formation of a combined Gulf military command?

Al-Ghanim: Personally, I feel that as long as this security serves the states of the Gulf I approve, but I repeat, leave this matter to the politicians.

AL-SIYASAH: With respect to armament...is there some arrangement for arming the Gulf nations from sources that will support practical cooperation between them?

Al-Ghanim: There is definitely such an arrangement. And of course this arrangement serves all the nations of the Gulf so that one state can seek help from another or make up deficiencies of spare parts. Likewise there is unified deployment of these arms--I mean unified with respect to spare parts which, should any country have certain needs for them, can be obtained from other countries. The same standardization applies to training, since arms from the East differ from those from the West.

AL-SIYASAH: Is course of study at the military academy currently long enough to fulfill the requirements of modern military training?

Al-Ghanim: I believe the course of study at the academy is long enough, because the student who comes to enroll in the academy has a high school degree. We are concerned mostly with military matters, so I believe the course is long enough.

AL-SIYASAH: In your capacity of being responsible for the welfare of young men, what is your attitude about the preparation of these young men...to enhance and broaden their military awareness and skill, such as training in parachute jumping or as frogmen or as glider plane pilots?

Al-Ghanim: The process of becoming a soldier I believe gives young men free scope so that they can come to master the military profession as a whole. As for parachutes and jumping, I believe that landing in helicopters is sufficient. This in our opinion as military men minimizes casualties. After a thorough study we found that we are satisfied with helicopter landing and that we do not need parachutes. Concerning frogmen this subject is under consideration. We do however have units under the command of the naval forces and we hope that we can strengthen these units in the future.

AL-SIYASAH: What are the measures and preparations that have been taken with regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war? Have Kuwaiti hospitals received any wounded soldiers from either side?

Al-Ghanim: Kuwait has not admitted any wounded Iraqi or Iranian soldiers across its borders or in its hospitals for any needed emergency medical treatment. We

have behaved only with circumspection, no more or less than as it should be, since Kuwait is a neutral country as is known towards this war.

The General Chief of Staff said in concluding his remarks that "I should not fail to offer my great thanks to His Excellency Prince al-Sabah, our sovereign, and to the Crown Prince and Prime Minister. We hope to be successful in service to this great country."

9587

CSO: 4802

## QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED BY INDIAN NEWSPAPER

Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESSE in French 23 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Text] In the last issue of the Indian weekly "COURS DES EVENEMENTS," which has a wide circulation, the revolutionary leader granted an interview in which he stressed in particular: "The world must be changed into a better, new world where freedom and happiness will prevail, where workers must be masters and will hereafter become joint stock-holders and not hirelings, and where the representative system and government will disappear to give way to the power of the nation and the people by the expedient of people's congresses which have as their slogan: No democracy without congress."

In his analysis of the future view of a new world governed by neither capitalism nor Marxism, the revolutionary leader added: "Revolution, wealth and arms should be in the hands of the people in this world in order that they be a safeguard of freedom."

Alluding to the founding of the people's power and the era of the masses, he stated: "The government by the masses has solved every problem and there is no longer either master or lord. The people are the masters and there is no authority but theirs."

He then alludes to the role of women in the new society and appeals to the need to respect women's nature and equality with man. Regarding rights, and in order not to make her do work not in keeping with her feminine nature, he recalls the role which women play in Jamahiriya, its influence and positive outcome in favor of the new society.

In reply to a question on the Third International Theory and to what extent it corresponds to the Holy Koran, the revolutionary leader made it clear that this theory, which promulgates a new world system, is not at variance with the Koran or with the Gospel. God wills justice, equality, freedom and happiness for society; it is the system for which the Jamahiriya has been named.

He pointed out that the Holy Koran, in its verses, alludes to the adoration of God and to religious rites, the Tawhid (oneness), faith in God, virtue, evil, the licit and the illicit.

The Holy Koran does not mention politics or the economic system; it prompts one to do good, to establish a reign of justice.

The Green Book, he stressed, has not deviated from the limits. Moreover, it is not at all at variance with the Holy Koran or with any other religious book.

Continuing his interview with the Indian periodical "DHAKRENT," the revolutionary leader alluded to the development of events on the African continent attributed to French imperialist interference in Africa and to French imperialist occupation in Africa after the restoration of security and peace in Chad.

He declared that the Socialist Popular Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will strengthen its forces in Chad as long as France continues to strengthen theirs near Chad. Touching on the union of the masses between Jamahiriya and Chad, he pointed out that the two friendly people have the right to strengthen their ties.

On the subject of war between Iraq and Iran, he made it clear that Iran, under the Shah's power, was an American-influenced area against the Arab nation. At the time, it was sending help to Israel and South Africa. In return, that situation now changed totally the day after the victory of the Iranian revolution. Iran has since become the friend of the Palestinian people, it is against South Africa, and the Iranian people have turned against America.

He went on to say that anyone who wages war on Iran does it instead of the Americans and Israel. That, he said, is why "we support the Iranian revolution, for Iran deserved war during the Shah's time."

In regard to the head of Egypt's collusion with the camp David agreements and the United States, the revolutionary leader declared that Sadat is now finished. He should look to the future. And he hoped that the new American administration understands the Arab cause and realizes that its best interests are not in Sadat's hands. He then denied the rumors and the Western imperialist charges that Libya and Pakistan are cooperating in building an atomic bomb, declaring: "There is no cooperation whatsoever in this regard between us and Pakistan and we have not contributed a single dirham to Pakistan for the construction of the bomb. Nor shall we give a louis for it in the future."

The revolutionary leader again affirmed the right of small countries to use atomic energy for simple peaceful purposes.

At the end of the interview, he said that he was pleased with the relations between Jamahiriya and India and with the efforts expended by Indira Gandhi to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples of Libya and India.

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CSO: 4800

## AFFORESTATION STEPPED UP ALONG EGYPTIAN BORDER

Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESSE in French 26 Jan 81 pp 6-7

[Text] The working classes from the People's Congresses in the Tobrouk, municipality have launched an enormous afforestation campaign in the "Oumsaid" area along the eastern border of La Jamahiriya, that is, along the Egyptian border.

Crowds of production and agriculture students, assisted by leagues, unions and organizations, are participating in it by the thousands, in order to implement the decision made by the People's Congresses to convert the area facing the Egyptian army into green tracts of land.

In this way, they are endeavoring to achieve the objective to which our free unionist people aspire and to prove to the world that we have no warmonger intentions or expansionist aims, as the Egyptian leader's government claims.

Taking part in this campaign with the working classes were Mohamed Al Zarrouk Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress; Abdulah Zahmoul, secretary of affairs for the People's Committees of the General Secretariat of General People's Congress; Mr Bachir Jouda, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Development; the secretary of the General People's Committee in the Tobrouk municipality and lastly, the secretaries of the people's congresses and people's committees in this municipality.

Also participating in this campaign were the Romanian deputy prime minister and the minister of agriculture at present visiting in Jamahiriya.

They have already planted 700,000 saplings in the above-mentioned area. Mr Mohamed Zarrouk Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress, in a statement to the JANA [Jamahiriya News Agency] correspondent, emphasized that this step was taken in accordance with the decision of the Libyan Arab people to convert the eastern border into a green stretch of land, in order to avoid any encounter with the Egyptian army.

He went on to say that this decision was made to prove that the Libyan Arab people, this peace-loving people, are seeking only their own well-being, but at the same time they are a strong people who, since they have become master of their own destiny, fear neither traitors nor imperialists; that they are the only free people, in full control of the state, wealth and arms, and capable of protecting their own lands and possessions.

The Libyan Arab people, as Mr Rajab said, wish to prove to the whole world that they constitute a single unit alongside their leader of the revolution against imperialist agents.

All those who venture to make an attempt against the Libyan people, he added, should weigh the matter well before plunging into an activity such as this. The secretary of the General People's Congress, in his statement, also made it clear that the trees which they are planting will convert the lands into a huge forest, the only forest between the Libyan and Egyptian people. These utopian borders will be abolished when the Egyptian people rebel against agents and traitors to become masters of their freedom.

The Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture who took part in the afforestation campaign told a LA JANA correspondent in Tolbrouk that the Libyan people, by this effort, are proving that they are a peace-loving people and that they are striving for this peace.

In conclusion, he added: "You are achieving a magnificent work by replacing mines by trees and converting the border region into a verdant forest."

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CSO: 4800



## BRIEFS

**FOREIGN LABOR INFLUX**--In its meeting today, the People's General Committee looked into the problem of blue collar workers who are daily surging into Jamahiriya by the hundreds, coming from neighboring countries, especially from the Sudan, Niger, Mali and Mauritania in search of work and a livelihood with dignity. The committee reviewed the measures necessary to solve the problem. The committee decided to appoint a committee made up of brother secretaries to attend to this matter and take immediate steps in order to ensure these brothers the necessary attention, especially in regard to hygiene and the care which must be given them in view of the diseases with which they are afflicted. [Text] [Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESS in French 22 Jan 81 p 4] 8870

**ZLITAN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS**--The secretary of the People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Development in the Zlitan municipality has announced that several agricultural projects are being carried out in the area. These projects include establishing a center for cattle breeding, another for raising chickens and artificial greenhouses to supply the area with vegetables throughout the year. Also planned are the construction of two veterinary centers and a center for an agricultural cooperative store. [Text] [Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESSE in Frency 23 Jan 81 p 9] 8870

**CLOTHING PRODUCTION**--During the past year, the Derma clothing factory's total production numbered 280,408 pieces. This production includes military uniforms, working clothes and other articles of clothing. On the other hand, they say at the local clothing company in Derma that the company is at present looking into the possibility of taking the factory in hand in order to diversify production and undertake marketing the factory products. Next March, ready-made clothing stores will be opened in Aziyet, Mkhili, Martoubat Ain Mara, Ras Helal, Labrag and al Guigueb. [Text] [Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESSE in French 26 Jan 81 pp 5-6] 8870

**HUGE FLOATING DOCK LAUNCHED**--Preparations are at present in full swing for launching the second largest floating dock in the world as well as the second experiment in marine construction in this area at Ras Lanouf. This floating dock, which weighs 170,000 tons of reinforced cement, is 140 meters long, 50 meters wide, 12 meters high and 1 meter thick. It contains 2.0 million cubic meters of water a day, which is almost three times that of the Niagara Falls in the United States. Authorities from the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries point out that this floating dock, which took a year to construct, will be utilized for supplying industrial

complexes with water for cooling tools and equipment. It will also be used for producing steam and electricity and running the ethylene industrial unit which is the basis of hydrocarbon industries engaged in manufacturing important strategic products. They added that on completing these industrial units, Jamahiriya will have achieved self-sufficiency by attaining more than 85 percent of industrial raw materials. [Text] [Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGENCE JAMAHIRIYAN-PRESSE in French 25 Jan 81 p 10] 8870

CS0: 4800

COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD AID DISCUSSES GRAIN DEFICIT

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Interview with Commissioner for Food Aid Captain Moulaye Hacheme, by Radio Mauritania, date and place not given]

[Text] In an interview granted to Radio-Mauritanie, Captain Moulaye Hacheme, Commissioner for Food Aid, discussed the total rainfall for 1980. Regarding the water levels recorded during the last winter season, the rainfall deficit dropped, but problems of rainfall distribution and sudden interruption of rains, here and there, had an adverse effect on crops.

In this connection, Hacheme estimated the real needs of our country in the sectors of forestry, agriculture and pastures.

In spite of a drop in the grain deficit, our cereal production covers only 21 percent of our needs.

The Commissioner for Food Aid then stressed the role and importance of international aid intended to compensate for this grain deficit.

Hachem discussed at this interview the practical measures contemplated by the Government to face this situation.

On this occasion, Hachem renewed his appeals for a more effective and better organized international aid to help us to compensate for this grain deficit.

[Question] A joint mission of the government and the international organizations has just toured the country's interior to evaluate the country's grain situation. What are this mission's findings?

[Answer] Just as it does every year, the Mauritanian Government organized last month, jointly with the main donor countries and organizations, a mission to evaluate the situation in the areas of forestry, agriculture and pastures. This mission which visited the Senegal river valley, the regions east of it, and the eastern regions has just given its report, which permits the following conclusions to be drawn:

--The state of cultivation is far from satisfactory, even though the production estimates are clearly higher than those of the previous year, which may be explained by three factors:

--First of all, the winter season began late. Although the rainfall was well distributed, it was highly localized in August and September. To this was added a sudden interruption in the rain from the first days of October, causing the rainy season cultivation areas to dry up, either for want of water, or by asphyxiation. This year, the rainfall deficit is 40 to 60 percent of normal, except in the regions of Aleg-Monguel, where there was excess rainfall.

--Then another no less serious phenomenon was noted: there have been and there still are very serious attacks by grasshoppers and granivorous birds, which caused considerable damage to the crops of Walo and Dieri, especially in the regions of Branka and Gorgol. These damages, which varied from one region to the other, amount, according to estimates, to 15 percent of the production.

--Finally the drought which continues to prevail in our country caused a massive rural exodus to the urban centers, which had a serious effect on the deficit of supplies, by reducing cultivated areas and increasing grain consumption.

--In the sector of cattle-breeding, the state of the livestock is generally satisfactory after the 1980 winter season. For the moment, the focus of infectious diseases are confined.

But the inadequacy and the distance between the watering points will cause great cattle movements thus leading to pockets of infection.

The restoration of the livestock will continue to depend essentially on a dynamic policy for the prevention and treatment of diseases.

Pasturelands range from good to very good and are located in the southern regions of Assaba, the Hods and all over the regions of Gorgol and Guidimaka. On the other hand, the regions of Tagant, part of the regions of Brakna and the Trarza, and the northern regions of the country are devoid of pastureland and will need livestock fodder, otherwise deficiency diseases will be inevitable.

[Question] What is the magnitude of the 1981 grain deficit?

[Answer] Although the Dieri crops were mediocre in the entire region, those of Walo, of the dam areas and shoals are clearly improved as compared with last year.

Thus, in spite of the disasters suffered by these crops, the mission estimates that the grain production will be about 40,000 tons, with need estimated at 195,000 tons. But this represents a covering rate of only 21 percent; taking into account this figure and the import programs of the economic agents, and available stocks, the foreseeable deficit is estimated at 62,000 tons as compared with 75,000 tons last year; this is the deficit to be compensated by international aid.

And here I take the opportunity of thanking all the friendly countries and organizations who, in an unprecedented gesture of solidarity, joined with us last year to help us face the effects of an exceptional drought which might have been deadly to our country.

They are: the United States of America, the FAO, the PAM [Minimum Agriculture Plan], the EEC, Iraq, France, Holland, the kingdoms of Belgium and Spain, Canada, the FRG, Turkey, Switzerland and Finland.

Mauritania's production of cereals is very precarious because it is based essentially on rain-dependent crops, and the magnitude of these crop deficits is such that we are compelled to appeal each year to international aid.

The latter has never failed us, and we hope that it will continue to be granted to us so we may limit the extent of the damages. Our country will continue to suffer from grain deficits for a few more years. That is why we request our friends abroad to limit as far as possible the random nature of the aid, by contemplating programming it over several years. This would then set us free from uncertainty regarding the future and would help progressively achieve the control of a regular supply in this country. In this connection, I would like to hail the initiative of USAID and PAM in the forthcoming signature with our country of agreements based on this aid strategy, permitting our country to compensate for at least one-third of its structural deficit over 3 to 5 years.

And we hope that other donors will be interested in this multiyear program.

[Question] What are the measures the government intends to take to face this situation?

[Answer] The measures which the Mauritanian Government intends to take to face this situation are actually identical to those recommended by the mission, specifically the following:

- Compensate for the grain deficit by international aid and commercial imports.
- Acquire at least 2,000 tons of livestock food in the form of gifts or purchase.
- Reinforce the crop production means against the pests.
- Increase seed and equipment supplies for the farmers.
- Revitalize the service of popularizing agricultural science.
- Help the people organize better, to assure the maintenance of the dams.
- Reinforce the capacities of the Rural Engineering Board to help it tackle the building and maintenance of dams and other water retention operations.
- Reinforce the Rural Engineering brigades.
- Acquire vaccine and drugs to allow the livestock Breeding Board to Conduct a campaign of collective prophylaxis and treatment of diseases.
- Improve the hydrological conditions in the pastureland.
- Maintain the existing firebreaks and even create new ones.

- Continue the campaign to make the people aware of protecting nature.
- Develop regional and departmental tree nurseries.
- Implement the national reforestation program contemplated.
- Create protected areas to promote regeneration.

9018

CSO: 4400



VISA-FORGING GANG BROKEN UP, LEADERS ARRESTED

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 25 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Salim Ahmad Salim: "Arrest of Dangerous Gang Selling Entry Visas; More Than 1,000 Kuwait Visas Forged; Network Extending Throughout the Emirates"]

[Text] Of all the criminal, counterfeiting, extortion and narcotics gangs operating between Pakistan and the countries of the Arab Gulf, UAE and Kuwaiti police succeeded in arresting the most dangerous entry visa forgery gang, which was selling visas in Pakistan, after a chase ranging from Kuwait to Islamabad, Karachi and Dubai. The two leaders of the gang were finally arrested in 'Ajman and al-Shariqah.

This gang, which had tried to expand its activities into a triangle between Kuwait, Pakistan and Dubai, used an extremely careful, clever method. An Indian office-boy who worked at the Kuwaiti passport office was brought into the gang. He would steal Kuwaiti "no objection" forms, put on the proper, secret stamps and seals and the proper sequential numbers for the visas (or good-conduct papers, as they are called in Kuwait), and then deliver them to gang members who would send them to Pakistan to sell them through middlemen.

The story begins when a passport officer in Kuwait noticed that many Pakistanis were arriving at Kuwait Airport and entering the country on entry visas approved by the Kuwaiti consulate in Pakistan. Then they would begin looking for their sponsors, whose addresses were shown on the visas. Some of them believed that their sponsors would meet them at the airport, as the middlemen had told them, but they found no one waiting for them. In fact, the sponsors themselves would deny that they had ever asked for these persons.

The Kuwaiti passport authorities' doubt as to the validity of the entry visas was increased by the fact that even though the visas were stamped in the passports on the basis of the "no objection" documents, which was even stamped with the secret seal, and even though the official papers had the proper sequential number, it nevertheless became clear on closer examination that the numbers did not correspond with the names entered in the records of the Kuwaiti passport office. The investigations started here.

As Director of the Kuwaiti Anti-Forgery Department Capt Husayn Ma'rafi said in his statement yesterday, "Our first assumption was that there was someone in the passport office who was helping the forgery and sale operation, and who was able to

obtain the real lists of "no objection" requests and apply the proper stamps, including the secret stamp and the sequential numbers." Capt Ma'rafi continued his statement, "We drew up a plan to find this person, but we felt that direct questioning within the Kuwaiti passport office would cause the criminal to conceal or deny what he was doing, and we would therefore be unable to arrest him redhanded and consequently get to the other members of the network. Therefore, on 4 January 1981, I and Master Sgt Hashim Sayyid Ahmad of the passport forgery department traveled to Islamabad to meet with the chief of investigations there. After a 2-week search in Karachi and Islamabad, we arrested several of the middlemen and circulators: Mir Muhammad, Muhammad Yunis, and Yirdiz Mazhar Samirali, all Pakistanis, who were selling the visa and passport for 20,000 Pakistani rupees. We managed to find them from the stories told by those who entered Kuwait on the forged visas, who said in their statements that they knew only those persons who had sold them the visas in Pakistan. Along with the middlemen, we seized some visas ready to be sold.

"When the middlemen were questioned, they confessed to their crime, and said that someone called Marwan, a Palestinian who had traveled to Pakistan many times, working with a Pakistani named 'Abd-al-Razzaq, had given them these visas to sell in return for part of the money. They said that Marwan himself would copy the signature of the Kuwaiti passport officer, and had a typewriter with which he would fill in the 'no objection' forms. They also testified that Marwan and 'Abd-al-Razzaq were now living in Dubai."

Master Sgt Hashim Sayyid Ahmad, of the Kuwaiti passport forgery department, describes how Kuwaiti entry visas are issued, saying, "First of all we issue a 'no objection' paper which is signed and stamped by the officer and is then sent, through the sponsor, to the person who wants to enter the country. He in turn gives it to the Kuwaiti embassy or consulate, which stamps an entry visa in his passport. So the gang would type fictitious Pakistani names on the 'no objection' forms and the purchaser would go to the Pakistani passport office and ask for a passport in the name written on the form, without submitting the form. Then he would take his false passport and the valid yet forged form to the Kuwaiti consulate, which would complete the processing because of the secret stamps. Of course, in Pakistan they issue passports without asking for any papers or proof of identity!"

Capt Ma'rafi continued the story of the gang, saying, "From Pakistan, we contacted the Kuwaiti authorities and gave the complete information about Marwan and 'Abd-al-Razzaq, along with their pictures and passport numbers. We knew that Marwan had lived with his family and children for the last 17 years and was a partner in a car wash. He had managed to obtain a UAE residence permit and moved his family to the UAE. 'Abd-al-Razzaq was working in a job where he handled various companies' dealings with the Kuwaiti passport office, and thus he was continually visiting the passport offices and was able to induce the Indian office boy to join the gang.

"With the information we had, we went to Dubai, where we were met by senior investigations officers. After a certain amount of effort, within only 12 hours we arrested one of the gang leaders, 'Abd-al-Razzaq, whom we found hiding in a shanty in 'Ajman.

"As for Marwan, he learned from his own sources that he was wanted by UAE investigation officers, so after sending his family to Kuwait he fled and went into hiding, even though his home where he lived alone was under 24-hour surveillance. He hid his car, bearing Kuwaiti license plates, in the al-Hamriyah area, because he knew

that the police were looking for it. His home telephone was tapped, but nothing was learned. However, by sending bulletins to all corners of the emirates, information was obtained indicating that Marwan was hiding in a garage in al-Shariqah, and he was arrested.

"Faced with questioning, Marwan and 'Abd-al-Razzaq confessed to managing this gang which had stretched from Kuwait to Pakistan to the UAE. They both confessed that the person at the Kuwaiti passport office who had collaborated with them was an office boy named Dalis. Kuwait was telephoned from Dubai and Dalis was arrested.

"Dalis made a complete confession to Kuwaiti authorities, saying that because of his job as office boy in the offices of the passport secretariat, he would come to work at 500 in the morning, several hours before the other employees. During this time he would take some 'no objection' forms and stamp them with all the necessary stamps. Then he would go to the registry of visas and transfer the sequential numbers to the forms. Then he would give the numbered visas to Marwan Mahmud in return for 10 Kuwait dinars per visa. After forging the signature of the official, Marwan would send the papers to Pakistan. Even when the official was on vacation and someone else took his place, Marwan would forge the signature of the new official. From this we concluded that one of the gang members was on the passport office staff."

The UAE police command and the Kuwaiti officers who went to Dubai and worked along with UAE police in trailing this gang and arresting all its members stressed that cooperation among the police forces of the Arab Gulf countries in combating such phenomena and constantly pursuing them is open and unbounded.

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## BRIEFS

CLASHES REPORTED IN ALEPPO--Bloody clashes have taken place in the past 2 days in Aleppo, in northern Syria, in which eight soldiers and 20 civilians were killed, and dozens of buildings destroyed. The Syrian Army employed tanks against a residential quarter and publicly executed seven persons who were accused of belonging to the underground Muslim Brotherhood organization. Correspondents in Beirut reported yesterday evening that a unit of the special Syrian forces last Sunday [presumably 8 February] ran into an ambush set for it by members of the underground in Aleppo's (al-Siryan) quarter. Eight members of the unit were killed. In reprisal, the authorities dispatched a tank unit which shelled the quarter, hitting dozens of buildings. Over 20 civilians died under the rubble. The following day a Syrian unit stormed the quarter, arresting seven civilians who were accused of belonging to the underground. The seven were taken from their homes to the main street, where they were executed by firing squad. Their bodies were left at the site until the following day. Early yesterday, members of the underground attacked Aleppo's main prison as the authorities were about to transfer its inmates to the large desert prison at Tudmur. The assailants killed two wardens and succeeded in entering the building, but were driven back by reinforced troops who were rushed to the scene. [Excerpt] [TA181433 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Feb 81 p 1]

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## ADNOC INCREASES WORKING CAPITAL

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Ahmad Muhaini: "Tremendous Increase in ADNOC Working Capital, From 200 Million to 7500 Million Dirhams: 38 Billion Dirhams in New Projects, 1981-1986; Company Realizes 16 Billion Dirhams Clear Profit Through 1979"]

[Text] Abu Dhabi--The Abu Dhabi Executive Council approved increasing the working capital of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) from 200 million to 7500 million dirhams, an increase of 7300 million dirhams (approximately \$1950 million).

Dr Mahmoud Hamra Kruha, director general of ADNOC, announced at a press conference which he called yesterday that the executive council made this decision based on a proposal from the ADNOC Administrative Council, so that the company's working capital would be appropriate to the requirements of the scope of operations and the vast projects which the company is undertaking, in addition to those it will begin to implement in the near future.

Dr Kruha said that the increase in the company's working capital will support its financial capability and enable it to face the expenses of its ambitious investment projects in the 1981-1986 period, totaling approximately 38 billion dirhams.

### Great Development

The director general of ADNOC explained that the company has seen a great development in the size of the projects and activities which have been undertaken since its founding in 1971 through the present in the fields of exploration and exploratory drilling for crude oil and gas, refining and production projects, pipelines, shipping, marketing, and developing the industrial area at al-Ruways. The total assets of the company at the end of 1979 reached about 35 billion dirhams.

### Profits

He also explained that from 1971 to the end of 1979 the company realized a clear profit amounting to 16 billion dirhams. Out of this a portion was allocated to new working capital and another portion was turned over to the government as the sole partner in the company, while a small portion was held back as a reserve, to be used in the future to increase working capital or to distribute to the government as yields.



## New Projects

Concerning the projects in the new ADNOC plan, Dr Kruha stated that they include projects to be completed as well as new ones.

He explained that the fields of exploration, drilling and production still hold the greatest concern and that large investments will be made in these fields until production is accomplished by the best technical methods and with the best results. Among these projects are:

--Expanding the Umm al-Nar refinery and increasing its production capacity from 15,000 to 75,000 barrels of petroleum distillates per day. Work on the project has begun, and a decision has been made to complete it in the first half of 1983.

--Expanding the al-Ruwais refinery to increase its expected production from 120,000 to 300,000 barrels, beginning in 1984, in order to meet the nation's long-range requirements, and also for export to other nations in order to obtain higher returns to augment the sources of income in the country. Also, ADNOC is considering installing technologically advanced hydrocracking units. These are units developed to transform heavy fuel oil by complex technological means into distillates such as naphtha, diesel fuel, etc., which have a higher market value.

## Petrochemicals

With respect to petrochemical projects, Dr Kruha said that ADNOC is considering carrying out petrochemical projects associated with crude oil and gas, or certain petroleum distillates. In this regard the company is still in the stage of preparing detailed economic studies.

He explained that in the next 3 months the company will make decisions about undertaking four petrochemical projects, which are:

--Project to extract "aromatics," which are distillates for producing secondary chemical substances which are desired worldwide.

--Lubricants project.

--Oil coal project.

--Project to produce road asphalt.

## Shipping

In the area of shipping Dr Kruha stated that ADNOC's six-fold plan includes expanding the company's fleet in the fields of crude oil and refined products, with the aim of shipping greater amounts of petroleum and distillates.

## Purchase of Eight Tankers

He explained that the plan includes buying eight tankers of various sizes to ship the petroleum products. "Some will be purchased shortly," and others during the years of the plan. With respect to crude oil he explained that the company currently owns three tankers, in addition to seven other tankers under the company's control in 1980, which they leased and rented out.



The company expects to add two or three tankers during the current year, which will afford the company an entry into the international oil shipping markets.

#### Natural Gas

Dr Kruha explained that the area of natural gas requires large investments, whether in the field of production or development of existing fields. He said that the company's plan includes trying to satisfy the needs of the local market, especially the large factories, then exporting abroad.

He also said that the company prepared a comprehensive study last summer concerning all of the gas sources in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. It is now developing the large "Bab" field to increase its production to 600 million cubic feet per day by 1983. This is the equivalent of six billion cubic meters per year. This production capacity will be expanded with the addition of the "Thamama" field, which can produce 250 million cubic feet per day.

In addition to this there is a third source, associated gas. He explained that delivering and accumulating the gas requires pipelines to convey it to the consumption areas. It has been decided to finish work on the first network to deliver gas from the mainland fields to Abu Dhabi in March, 1982.

The company's plan includes constructing a new line from the mainland fields to the al-Ruways area to cover the needs of the factories there. Work will begin this year and end in the middle of 1982.

He stated that the company has begun to implement the fertilizer collection project at al-Ruways. The project will enter into production in mid-1983. The company is considering adding new units to produce ammonia.

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## MILITARY TRAINING TO BECOME MANDATORY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Ahmad Murad: "Military Training To Be Offered in the Country's Schools for the First Time"]

[Text] When the coming school year begins, military training will enter the doors of all the country's secondary schools. It will be incorporated into the educational curriculum so that students in this phase of education can be instructed in the basic principles of military life, as called for by the national military service bill now being drawn up.

The idea of military training in the UAE was born as a natural result of surrounding regional circumstances, all of which reinforced the desire of the state's leaders and officials to develop the citizens' military capabilities and make them qualified to defend the country and protect its territory and resources.

Since the national military service bill will not be able to call up its first citizen for conscription until at least 2 years after it is passed, officials will have to start in quickly on qualifying educated young people--secondary school students--in bearing arms, so that they can perform any missions which any emergency might demand, utilize national resources to ensure the safety of vital targets, and perform any other tasks in support of the state's national security agencies.

The Defense Ministry is preparing and readying all aspects pertaining to this matter in coordination with the Education and Youth Ministry: drawing up the study curricula, determining the hours for training, make all necessary preparations, and getting the standard military uniform ready.

The Defense Ministry recently issued a ministerial decree establishing an independent department for military training. Right after that, a joint commission from the Defense and Education Ministries, including Military Training Department Director Staff Lt Col 'Ali Khalifah Saqr, Defense Ministry Military Advisor Staff Brig Gen (Ret) Muhammad 'Abd-al-Ghani, and Director of the Education Ministry's Athletic Training and Scouting Department Jum'ah Gharib, was sent to Kuwait for a quick, one-week visit to study Kuwaiti experience on the spot and to draw on Kuwaiti expertise in this field.

## Goals and Principles

After the joint commission returned from Kuwait, we met with Military Training Department Director Staff Lt Col 'Ali Khalifah Saqr, who said, "Military training as an educational program depends basically on motivation and knowledge of basic military principles. Receptivity to military training must be born of complete conviction and true desire, so that everyone can reap the fruits of this noble national endeavor being made by all the students and instructors involved in it."

"For this reason, the military training curriculum has been drawn up in such a way as to achieve its purpose, especially the psychological and moral aspects of everyone working in this domain."

The department director added, "The goals of military training consist of the development of feelings of patriotism and the young people's sense of continuity with their forefathers, whether in the Islamic or Arab context; the dissemination of a spirit of bravery, sacrifice and self-denial among educated young people; the inculcation of soldierly characteristics in them; and the maintenance of their high physical, mental and health capabilities."

Speaking of the principles of military training, he said, "These principles are represented in the educational curriculum, which includes several basic subjects such as military traditions and culture, national and military training for the physically fit, civil defense and first aid training for those not physically fit, field skills as demanded for the use of any weapons which might be assigned to these young people, and some aspects of military administration. Furthermore, these subjects will be related to school society. Weapons training will be limited to those citizens who are physically fit, and the civil defense and first aid subjects will be intended for citizens not physically fit, noncitizens, and girls."

## Stages of Implementation

In connection with the implementary measures for introducing military training into the country's secondary school curriculum starting next school year, the director of the military training department said, "When this experiment begins next school year, it will include male and female students in the first and second levels of secondary education. After that, it will be expanded to include the entire secondary education stage. The coming phase, which begins with the establishment of the military training department and ends with the opening of the coming school year, has been divided into two basic parts. During the first part, which ends on 1 March, the administrative framework will be completed and the administrative headquarters will be readied. During the second part, which ends on 1 August, a 3-month training course will be given to the training crews, military personnel will be prepared and distributed, military uniforms will be distributed to the students, and text books for the subject will be printed and distributed to the students."

Speaking of the training hours to be allocated to this subject, he said, "In coordination with the Education and Youth Ministry, 100 hours have been scheduled for military training during the course of the entire school year. To lighten the students' weekly schedule loads and to make sure that they do not take more periods than the average, military training periods have been divided into two categories. The first

training period, consisting of 50 periods, will be spread over the entire school year at the rate of two periods a week. The second training period, called the concentrated training period, will last for 50 periods at the rate of six periods a day, to begin when the general transcript examinations are completed and to end with the close of the school year."

In the context of coordination between the Ministries of Defense and Education in this area, he said, "An official of officer rank will be appointed by the military training department to deal with all matters of common concern. He will liaise directly with the director of the military training department. The department is currently responsible for forming the permanent and mobile training crews (depending on student density at each school) and for getting all the necessary military equipment ready, such as weapons, ammunition and so forth."

#### The Kuwaiti Experiment

We must outline the progress of the experiment in Kuwait, as witnessed by the commission. In the words of Staff Lt Col 'Ali Khalifah Saqr, "There is no doubt that our visit to Kuwait to observe this experiment on the spot, prior to applying it in the UAE, was very useful. In Kuwait, we visited the Conscription Department's Manpower Command, where we looked into the firm link between military training and compulsory conscription in Kuwait. We also visited the National Guard Command, which represents the Defense Ministry in carrying out military training; the Civil Defense Command; the Kuwaiti Education Ministry; and the secondary schools where the experiment has been applied after official school hours to third level students only. The military training department will invite Kuwaiti officials to observe this experiment once it is applied in the UAE."

#### The Principles Behind the Establishment of the Curriculum

After this, we met with Defense Ministry Military Advisor Staff Brig Gen (Ret) Muhammad 'Abd-al-Ghani, who said, "The Prophet laid down, with marvelous eloquence and succinctness, the principles for establishing a military training curriculum when he said in the Hadith, 'Teach your children marksmanship, swimming and horse-back riding.' We have implemented these principles in the military training program for our young people, and they will always be our slogan. In analyzing military education, we find that every word of the Prophet's remark has its full military application. There was no rifle marksmanship during the Prophet's time, but there was marksmanship with spears. Here we see the eloquence and wisdom of this statement, which is not limited to its own era, but extends conceptually and cognitively to coming generations. When we teach our young people marksmanship in accordance with military tradition, this marksmanship demands the individual's intellectual, moral, spiritual and educational readiness so that the marksmanship can achieve its purpose. As part of this subject, the young people will be instructed in some principles of military tradition, such as precision, self-control, obedience, a sense of responsibility and duty, and firm religious and patriotic belief, so that the individual can bear and use arms."

"As for swimming, this means training the young people to be courageous and daring in the face of danger, and to be accustomed to making use of all available means, so that in overcoming natural or man-made obstacles, nothing will ever prevent them from achieving the goal."

"Horseback riding means training in equestrian feats and acquiring the unique characteristics of the horseman. Certainly, the natural, proper extension of horsemanship in the modern era is training in the use of all kinds of armored vehicles.

"This eloquently integrated three-part interaction was the conceptual beacon which let us to institute a military training curriculum as an educational goal, in addition to our desire to prepare our young people to defend their homeland if called on to do so."

#### The Birth of Military Training

Speaking of what motivated military training in the UAE, the military advisor said, "The most important motive to introduce military training into the secondary school curriculum was the desire of officials and students alike for military training for young people, which was a result of the students' outstanding enthusiasm and daring shown during the summer military training camps which the state instituted in 1976.

"Added to this are other factors such as the nature of UAE students--their enthusiasm for athletics and their fascination with hunting and fishing, the early maturation of the country's young people, their complete understanding of their issues and the extent of the dangers to which their country might be exposed by avaricious parties, and their enthusiasm for the great achievements which the officials have attained for them, especially in the sense of building the individual as part of the society. In addition, the area is free of endemic diseases."

As for the strong points of the plans to implement this experiment in the country, he said, "Many strong points stand out in this context. For example, this task was entrusted to the Defense Ministry, and an independent military training department was established within the ministry. Also, there was full cooperation and coordination between the Defense and Education Ministries. The principle of specialization was followed, whereby there would be a specialized agency which would do the implementing, training and supervising. In fact, the experiment is being continually developed so as to keep up with circumstances. The idea of military training as an educational curriculum is being adhered to, and it is being offered to the students on a pass-fail basis, so as to not affect the overall grade average. The training levels are graduated according to age, endurance and rapidity of comprehension.

"This subject is also an all-inclusive one, since it is to be taught to all students, citizens and noncitizens alike, with some concentration being given to special subjects for citizens. Also, the first training period lasts throughout the school year, and is included in the regular school hours for secondary students, so as to not place undue pressure on the students. This all promotes the goal of this program--raising the degree of precision and self-control within school society and expediting the achievement of all its educational and informational goals."

#### Military Training for Girls

Speaking of how the military training curriculum is to be applied to girls' schools, the military advisor said, "The military training department will give the Defense Ministry some proposals for the creation of female military training instructors, so as to provide the female manpower for girls' schools while not conflicting with the customs of UAE society."



He added, "These proposals call for a training course for some noncitizen, female athletic teachers who have been trained in youth organization activities or military training in fraternal Arab countries, provided that this participation be voluntary and that material incentives be offered to applicants.

"Furthermore, with respect to training girls in first aid, the school health department will assign some women doctors to that, also providing material incentives.

"Thus, all aspects of this experiment are ready, through sound preparation and planning, strong motivation, full coordination among all participating branches, and the exchange of expertise. The only thing left is the application, which we all expect will be successful."

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SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS BEING MADE ON HEALTH PROJECTS

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 23 Jan 81 p 4

[Article: "Rate of Completion of Health Projects Rises to 60 Percent"]

[Text] A Planning Ministry report about the various ministries' accomplishments over the past year says that the overall rate at which health projects throughout the country were completed registered a significant increase, amounting to 60 percent, whereas during 1979 the rate of completion for such projects was less than 50 percent.

The report says that even though work had not started on several new projects included in the appropriations for 1980, nevertheless the rate at which health projects from earlier years, and those being carried out by the Health Ministry, were being completed showed an improvement.

The detailed schedule of health projects included in the report listed those projects which were completed and those on their way to completion.

Finished projects include completion of the 8 million UAE dirham 'Ajman Hospital and the expansion of Kuwait Hospital in Dayrah, Dubai. The new equipment needed for the expansion is now being imported.

Also completed were the buildings for al-Fujayrah Hospital and the contracts for its medical equipment. This hospital will cost 3.2 million dirhams.

The report showed that work was completed on several clinics, such as the school health clinic in Khawr al-Fakkan, the outpatient clinic in al-Hamriyah, another clinic at Malihah, another in al-Sahra', al-Sharqiyah, and a central school health clinic and a branch clinic in 'Ajman. In Ra's al-Khaymah, an outpatient clinic was completed in Shamal. In Abu Dhabi, the al-Musaffah outpatient clinic was finished.

Projects Being Completed

Health projects being completed now include expansion of Umm al-Qaywayn Hospital. This is the third and final phase of the hospital, which will cost close to 5 million dirhams.

Such projects also include the construction of additional buildings for the Sayf ibn Ghabbash Hospital at al-Nakhil, Ra's al-Khaymah. Work is also in progress on the Dar al-Shifa' project at al-Jamira, which will cost about 7.5 million dirhams.

As for clinics, work is under way on the construction of a central school health clinic at Dayrah and an outpatient clinic at al-'Uwayr. Furthermore, the construction of another clinic at al-Rashidiyah has been put up for bids.

In al-Shariqah, a central school health clinic is being built, the designs for which have already been prepared. Work is also under way on two outpatient clinics at al-Sharmah and Umm Khanur, al-Shariqah. In Ra's al-Khaymah, an outpatient clinic is being finished up at al-Hamraniyah.

In Abu Dhabi, several clinics are being completed--the Airport Road clinic, a group of clinics at al-Jazirah Hospital, a clinic in the Tourism Club area, another one at East Dock No. 18 in Abu Dhabi, another at West Dock No. 8 in al-Khalidiyah, and another in Zayid City.

Several clinics are being built in al-'Ayn as well--a school health clinic, a clinic near Drill Rig RI-4, another near Musalla al-'Id at al-Mas'udi, another at al-Muwayji'i, and one at Bani Yas.

The report includes some health projects being carried out by the office of His Highness the Head of State, such as the 150 million dirham, 200-patient East Coast Hospital. The 25 million dirham Diba Hospital is being built by UAE Vice President and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum.

The report also includes some projects still in the design or public bidding stage, including some hospitals and outpatient clinics.

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